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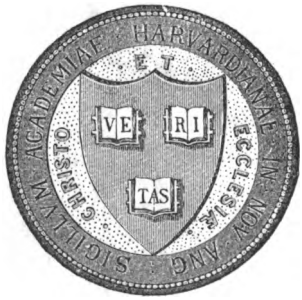

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Appendix to Initia Græca—Part I.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

With Examination Papers

ON

INITIA GRÆCA—PART I.

WITH

AN INTRODUCTION TO INITIA GRÆCA—PART II.

CONTAINING

EASY READING LESSONS WITH AN ANALYSIS OF THE SENTENCES

For the Use of the Lower Forms in Public and Private Schools

BY

WILLIAM SMITH, D.C.L., LL.D.

EDITOR OF THE CLASSICAL AND LATIN DICTIONARIES

NEW YORK

HARPER & BROTHERS, FRANKLIN SQUARE

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PREFACE.

THE following Additional Exercises on Initia Græca, Part I., have been drawn up by the Rev. C. R. Barker, M.A., Assistant Master of Leamington College, under my superintendence. They are on the same plan as those in the Appendix to Principia Latina, Part I., which have been used with advantage in many schools.

The Examination Papers are arranged progressively, and are intended for use after or with the corresponding Exercises.

There are added some easy Reading-Lessons, taken from Initia Græca, Part II., to which they are designed as an Introduction. A tale is first given; each sentence is divided into its separate elements, and then built up again, so that the beginner may learn by actual practice how a sentence is constructed. The Notes explain all difficulties in construction, together with constant references to the first part of Initia Græca. By carefully going through these few pages, the learner will be better prepared for the use of Part II. of Initia Græca.

In the Vocabularies, which should be carefully committed to memory before beginning each Exercise, only those words are introduced which have not been previously given in the Initia Græca. But all words occurring in this Appendix are given in the Indices to Part I. of the Initia Græca, which form a complete Dictionary to both books.

W. S.

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ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

TO

INITIA GRÆCA, PART I.

(*The letters* I. G. *refer to* INITIA GRÆCA, PART I.)

The First or A Declension.

(I. G., pages 5–7.)

1. FEMININES.

ἔχει, (*he, she, it*) *has.*	ἔχουσι(ν), (*they*) *have.*
κρύπτει, (*he, she, it*) *hides*, or *conceals.*	κρύπτουσι, (*they*) *hide*, or *conceal.*
φεύγει, (*he, she, it*) *avoids, flees from.*	φεύγουσι(ν), (*they*) *avoid, flee from.*

καὶ, *and.*

EXERCISE I.—(I. G. pages 5, 6.)

1. ἡ βασίλεια φεύγει τὴν πανουργίαν. 2. αἱ βασίλειαι φεύγουσι τὴν πανουργίαν. 3. ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ κρύπτει τὴν πανουργίαν. 4. αἱ Ἀθῆναι ἔχουσι στοάς. 5. ἡ βασίλεια μάχαιραν ἔχει. 6. αἱ γλῶσσαι κρύπτουσι τὴν ἀλήθειαν. 7. ἡ νεφέλη τὴν χώραν κρύπτει. 8. ἡ γλῶσσα τὴν πανουργίαν ἔχει. 9. αἱ χῶραι νεφέλας ἔχουσι. 10. αἱ νύμφαι μάχαιραν ἔχουσι.

1. The queens have swords. 2. Athena avoids villany. 3. The brides flee-from the country. 4. The bride admires Athens. 5. The clouds hide the country. 6. The tongue avoids villany. 7. The countries have fountains. 8. The brides admire the portico. 9. The cloud hides the porticoes. 10. The queens flee-from the countries.

EXERCISE II.—(I. G. page 6.)

1. ἡ γλῶσσα τῆς βασιλείας ἔχει σοφίαν. 2. ἡ θεὰ τῆς χώρας ἔχει ζώνην. 3. αἱ θεαὶ θαυμάζουσι τὴν τῆς λύρας φωνήν. 4. ἡ Βοιωτία ἐστὶ χώρα τῶν Μουσῶν. 5. ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῶν Μουσῶν

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ἐστιν αἰτία τῆς τέχνης. 6. αἱ ὕλαι ἔχουσι πηγάς. 7. ἡ φωνὴ τῆς θεᾶς ἐστιν αἰτία τῆς φυγῆς. 8. ἡ θεὰ ἔχει ζώνην ἀρετῆς. 9. ἡ πηγὴ τῆς ὕλης ἔχει νεφέλην. 10. αἱ πέτραι τῶν ὑλῶν ἔχουσι πηγάς.

1. The sword of the goddess is the cause of the flight. 2. The rocks of the country conceal the fountains. 3. The arts of the brides are the cause of their (*use article*) reputation. 4. Clouds conceal the fountain of the wood. 5. The queen of the two (*use dual*) countries admires truth and virtue. 6. The goddesses of the earth have girdles. 7. The sound of the lyres conceals the flight of the bride. 8. The cloud conceals the rocks and the woods. 9. The goddesses conceal the villany of the queen. 10. The soul of the queen admires the arts of the Muses.

2. Masculines.

Exercise III.—(I. G. page 7.)

σώζει, (he, she, it) saves. | *σώζουσι(ν), (they) save.*

1. Πυλάδης καὶ Ὀρέστης ἦσαν νεανίαι. 2. Γοργίας θαυμάζει τὴν φωνὴν τῶν σοφιστῶν. 3. ὁ τεχνίτης ἦν νεανίας. 4. ὁ κυβερνήτης σώζει τοὺς ναύτας. 5. οἱ ναῦται σώζουσι τὸν κυβερνήτην. 6. ἡ ῥώμη τῶν στρατιωτῶν σώζει τὴν χώραν. 7. οἱ κριταὶ ἦσαν τιμίαι τῆς δίκης. 8. οἱ Σκύθαι θαυμάζουσι τὴν τοῦ Ὀρέστου φιλίαν. 9. οἱ ναῦται σώζουσι τοὺς στρατιώτας. 10. ἡ τέχνη τοῦ κυβερνήτου σώζει τὸν ναύτην.

1. Pylades admires Orestes. 2. The pilot saves the sailors of the queen. 3. The disciple of the judge was a young man. 4. Truth is the pilot of judges. 5. Soldiers and sailors were the strength of Athens. 6. The Scythians admire the friendship of the-two-young-men (*dual*), Pylades and Orestes. 7. The pilots of the sailors avoid the rocks. 8. O judge, wisdom is strength. 9. The judges admire the art of the artists. 10. The virtue of the steward saves the young man.

The Second or O Declension.

Note.—The feminine substantives in ος of this declension are few in number, but the following should be remembered :—

1. Names of countries, islands, cities, plants.
2. Names of earths and stones, as ἡ ψάμμος *sand*, ἡ πλίνθος *the brick*, ἡ ψῆφος *the pebble*.

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3. Different words denoting 'a way,' as *ἡ ὁδός, ἡ κέλευθος.*

4. Various receptacles, as *γναθός jaw, κιβωτός chest, ληνός wine-vat.*

5. Adjectives used substantivally, as *ἡ ἤπειρος the mainland*, and a few others, as *νόσος disease, δρόσος dew, δοκός beam, βίβλος book.*

Exercise IV.—(I. G. page 8.)

1. *Masculine and Feminine Substantives.*

1. *οἱ ναῦται φεύγουσι τὰς νήσους.* 2. *οἱ ἄνθρωποι σώζουσι τοὺς ἀδέλφους.* 3. *ἡ πενία ἐστὶ διδάσκαλος τῶν τρόπων.* 4. *Ὁ Κῦρος ἦν ἄδελφος Ἀρταξέρξου.* 5. *ἡ πενία ἐστὶ βάσανος τῶν τρόπων τοῖς ἀνθρώποις.* 6. *ὁ θεὸς κρύπτει τὴν τοῦ θανάτου ὁδόν.* 7. *οἱ ἄγγελοι κρύπτουσι τὴν κιβωτόν.* 8. *ἡ κιβωτὸς ἔχει θησαυροὺς τῶν ἀδέλφων.* 9. *ἡ πενία ἐστὶν ὑπηρέτης τοῦ θανάτου.* 10. *ἡ ἄμπελος τῆς νήσου ἐστὶ θησαυρὸς τῷ ἀγγέλῳ.*

1. The guile of the messengers conceals the gold. 2. Men flee from the way of death. 3. The rocks of the island are death to the sailors. 4. The voice of the messenger has guile. 5. The poverty of the minister is the cause of villany. 6. The ministers admire the chest. 7. Silver and gold are the cause of guile to the messengers of Artaxerxes. 8. The brother of Cyrus was Artaxerxes. 9. The pilot saves the two brothers (*dual*). 10. The vice of the two brothers (*dual*) was the cause of death to the man.

Exercise V.—(I. G. page 9.)

2. *Neuter Substantives.*

1. *ὁ ναύτης θαυμάζει τὰ ἄστρα τοῦ οὐρανοῦ.* 2. *ὁ ὕπνος ἐστὶ φάρμακον νόσων τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ.* 3. *ἡ χώρα ἔχει τὰ φυτὰ καὶ τὰ ζῷα.* 4. *τὸ θηρίον φεύγει οἰκητήρια τῶν ἀνθρώπων.* 5. *τὸ ῥόπαλον τοῦ κυνηγέτου ἐστὶν αἰτία θανάτου τῷ θηρίῳ.* 6. *οἱ λόγοι τοῦ κριτοῦ εἰσι σημεῖον παῤῥησίας.* 7. *οἱ λόγοι εἰσὶν εἴδωλον τῆς ψυχῆς.* 8. *ἡ ὕλη ἔχει θηρία.* 9. *τὸ φύλλον τοῦ δένδρου ἐστὶ φάρμακον τῷ θηρίῳ.* 10. *αἱ νεφέλαι κρύπτουσιν ἄστρα τοῦ οὐρανοῦ.*

1. The wood has plants and animals. 2. The star is a gift to the sailor. 3. The huntsman admires the trees and plants. 4. The cloud conceals the stars of heaven. 5. The boldness of the judges is a sign of (their) valour (*use art.*). 6. The tree has leaves. 7. The huntsmen of the island avoid the habitations of men. 8. The rock is the habitation of wild beasts. 9. Poison is the cause of death to the queen. 10. The club of the soldier saves the citizen.

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EXERCISE VI.—(I. G. pages 9, 10.)

Attic Second Declension, containing stems ending in ω.

1. οἱ νεῲ τῶν Συρακουσῶν ἔχουσι κόσμους. 2. οἱ ναῦται ἔχουσι κάλως. 3. τὸ ἀνώγεων τοῦ νεὼ ἔχει βωμόν. 4. αἱ Συράκουσαι ἔχουσι νεώς. 5. οἱ ἄνθρωποι θαυμάζουσι τοὺς νεώς. 6. ὁ λαγὼς φεύγει τὸν κυνηγέτην. 7. ὁ νεὼς ἔχει ἀνώγεω. 8. οἱ ταῳ̂ ἔχουσι πτερά. 9. ἡ νῆσος Κῶς ἔχει πέτρας. 10. ὁ υἱὸς θαυμάζει τὰ πτερὰ τοῦ ταῶ.

1. The rocks of the island (of) Cos have fountains. 2. Androgeos was the son of Minos. 3. The son of the huntsman has a hare. 4. The sailors have the feathers of the peacock. 5. The habitation of the man has upper rooms. 6. The altar of the temple has gifts. 7. The ropes of the sailors save the young men. 8. The temples of Athens have altars. 9. The portico is an ornament to the temple. 10. Men admire the feathers of peacocks.

Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions.

(I. G. pages 10, 11.)

NOTE.—In the nom. sing. fem. *α* stands after a *vowel* or *ρ*, elsewhere *η*: *δίκαιος, δίκαια, δίκαιον, just*; *σοφός, σοφή, σοφόν, wise.*

Exception: *η* stands after *ο*, except when *ρ* precedes *ο*; *ἁπλόος,—όη,—όον, simple*; *ἀθρόος,—όα,—όον, assembled.*

EXERCISE VII.

A.—1. τὸ πτερὸν τοῦ ταῶ ἐστι καλόν. 2. ὁ ταῶς ἔχει καλὰ πτερά. 3. ὁ θάνατός ἐστι κοινὸς τοῖς ἀνθρώποις. 4. ἡ σοφία ἐστὶ θεία. 5. ἡ σκιὰ τῶν δένδρων ἐστὶ τερπνή. 6. τὰ δένδρα ἔχει τερπνὴν σκιάν. 7. οἱ θεοί εἰσι φθονεροί. 8. αἱ θεαί εἰσι φθονεραί. 9. ἡ ἀμβροσία ἐστὶ θεῖος σῖτος. 10. ἡ θεοσέβειά ἐστι φυσική.

1. The wood is beautiful. 2. The gods are wise. 3. The animals are beautiful. 4. Justice is divine. 5. The shade of the wood is pleasant. 6. Athena is envious. 7. The desire of glory is common to man (*plural*). 8. The girdles of the goddesses are beautiful. 9. The sailors are friendly to the soldiers. 10. The tongues of men are envious.

B.—1. αἱ ᾠδαὶ τῶν ποιητῶν εἰσι καλαί. 2. οἱ νεανίαι θαυμάζουσι τὰς καλὰς ᾠδάς. 3. ὁ βωμὸς τῶν θεῶν ἔχει καλὰ δῶρα. 4. ἡ ῥίζα τῆς παιδείας ἐστὶ πικρά. 5. τὰ θηρία τῆς ὕλης ἐστὶν ἀγρία. 6. τὰ ἄγρια θηρία φεύγει τὰ οἰκητήρια τῶν ἀνθρώπων.

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7. τὸ φάρμακον τῶν νόσων ἐστὶ πικρόν. 8. τὰ θηρία θαυμάζει τὰς θείας ᾠδὰς τοῦ ποιήτου. 9. ἡ σκιὰ τῶν δένδρων ἐστὶ τερπνὴ τοῖς ἀγρίοις θηρίοις. 10. τὰ δένδρα τῆς κάλης νήσου κρύπτει τὰ θηρία.

1. The wild huntsman is friendly to the poet. 2. Poets admire the beautiful stars of heaven. 3. The bitter root of education is not (οὐκ) pleasant to the sons. 4. The poet has an envious tongue. 5. Flight is bitter to brave (ἀγαθός) soldiers. 6. Brave (men) avoid the envious tongues. 7. Men admire the divine art of the Muses. 8. The judge avoids the tongues of envious men. 9. The vices of young men are the cause of a bitter death. 10. The words of envious tongues have a bitter boldness.

Contracted Second Declension of Substantives, and Contracted Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions.

(I. G. pages 12–15.)

Exercise VIII.

δίδωσι(ν), (*he, she, it*) *gives.* | διδοῦσι(ν), (*they*) *give.*

1. Ἑρμῆς χρυσῆν ῥάβδον ἔχει. 2. οἱ πιστοὶ φίλοι εἰσὶ θησαυρός. 3. ὁ πιστὸς φίλος δίδωσι χρυσοῦν θησαυρὸν τῷ σοφιστῇ. 4. ὁ τάφος κρύπτει τοὺς ἄνους καὶ τοὺς εὖνους. 5. ὁ ἀχάριστος ἄνθρωπος οὔτ' ἀρετὴν οὔτε δόξαν ἔχει. 6. ὁ πλοῦς τοῦ ναύτου ἦν ἴλεως. 7. οἱ ναῦται ἔχουσιν ἴλεων πλοῦν. 8. οἱ πίστοι οὐ (*not*) θαυμάζουσι τὸν ἀχάριστον φίλον. 9. ἡ χρυσῆ κιβωτὸς κρύπτει τὰ ὀστᾶ τοῦ εὔνου φίλου. 10. ἡ βασίλεια δίδωσιν ἀργυρᾶν κιβωτὸν τῇ εὔνῳ παρθένῳ. 11. τὰ δένδρα ἔχει χρυσοῦν καρπόν.

1. The sailor has a propitious voyage. 2. The envious tomb conceals the bones of faithful and thankless friends. 3. The foolish artist gives golden gifts to the thankless maiden. 4. The maiden gives a silver wand to the propitious goddess. 5. The goddesses are propitious to the sailors. 6. Athena gives golden ropes to the faithful sailor. 7. The divine maiden gives a propitious voyage to the pilot. 8. Minos gives simple laws (νόμους *masc.*) to the citizens. 9. The fruit of the golden tree is golden. 10. The words of truth are simple.

First General Exercise.—(Exercises I.–VIII.)

1. ἡ νεφέλη δίδωσι τερπνὴν σκιὰν ταῖς πέτραις τῆς νήσου. 2. ὁ ἁπλοῦς λόγος ἐστὶ κάτοπτρον τοῦ πιστοῦ νοῦ. 3. ὁ πιστὸς

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ταμίας οὔτ' οἶνον οὔτε σῖτον ἔχει. 4. ὁ ἄγριος κυνηγέτης δίδωσι τὰ ζῷα τῷ εὔνῳ νεανίᾳ. 5. ὁ νοῦς τοῦ πιστοῦ κριτοῦ ἐστι κοινός. 6. ἡ χρυσῆ λύρα τῆς θεᾶς ἐστι δῶρον τῶν Μουσῶν. 7. τὰ δένδρα κρύπτει τὸν κοινὸν τάφον τοῖν νεανίαιν. 8. οἱ τεχνῖται θαυμάζουσι τὴν καλὴν στοὰν τοῦ νεώ. 9. αἱ τέχναι τῶν σοφῶν ποιητῶν σώζουσι τὴν ἀχάριστον παρθένον. 10. οἱ ἵλεῳ θεοὶ δίδουσι χρυσᾶ δῶρα ταῖς παρθένοις.

1. The golden ropes of the sailor are the gift of the goddess. 2. The envious maiden gives a sword to the soldier. 3. The bitter leaves of the tree are the remedy of the disease. 4. The shade of the cloud conceals the two sailors. 5. The woods have trees, and the trees have leaves. 6. The citizens of Syracuse give beautiful gifts to the temples. 7. The friendly wand of propitious Athena conceals the messenger. 8. The bones of the faithful soldiers have a common tomb. 9. The good stewards flee from villany and vice. 10. The well-disposed queen gives a beautiful temple to the propitious goddesses.

The Third Declension.

The Third Declension contains Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter Substantives, of which the stems end in consonants, and the vowels ι and υ, with a few in ο and ω.

A. *Masculine and Feminine Substantives.*

1. Substantives of which the stems end in the guttural and labial mutes, κ, γ, χ, and π, β, φ.

The preposition ἐν *governs the dative.*

EXERCISE IX.—(I. G. page 16.)

θηρεύει, (he, she, it) hunts. | *θηρεύουσι(ν), (they) hunt.*

1. αἱ ἀλώπεκές εἰσιν ἐν ταῖς ὕλαις. 2. οἱ πέρδικες φεύγουσι τὰς ἀλώπεκας. 3. οἱ στρατιῶται φεύγουσι τὴν μάστιγα. 4. ὁ θεὸς δίδωσι σῖτον τοῖς πέρδιξι. 5. οἱ ὄρτυγες καὶ οἱ πέρδικες φεύγουσι τὴν ἀλώπεκα. 6. ἡ ἀλώπηξ θηρεύει τὴν ὄρτυγα καὶ τὴν πέρδικα. 7. οἱ κυνηγέται ἐν ταῖς νήσαις θηρεύουσι τοὺς λαγὼς καὶ τὰς ἀλώπεκας. 8. οἱ ὄνυχες τῶν ἀλωπέκων ἔχουσι τὴν ὄρτυγα. 9. αἱ μάστιγες τῶν Ἀράβων εἰσὶν αἰτία θανάτου τῷ ἀγγέλῳ. 10. οἱ φύλακες τοῦ νεὼ σώζουσι τὸν τῶν Ἀράβων κήρυκα.

1. The fox has the quail. 2. The claws of the fox have the partridge. 3. Horses avoid the whip. 4. The huntsmen hunt the

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quails. 5. The wild foxes hunt the horse of the Arab. 6. The beautiful partridge is in the wood. 7. The huntsman gives quails and partridges to the faithful guards. 8. Ants have a laborious life. 9. The Arabs hunt the wild fox. 10. The huntsmen give a partridge and a quail to the Arab.

2. Substantives of which the stems end in the dental mutes *τ*, *δ*, *θ*.

EXERCISE X.—(I. G. page 16.)

1. *ἡ νεότης ἔχει ἐλπίδας.* 2. *αἱ ἐλπίδες εἰσὶ κοιναὶ τῇ νεότητι.* 3. *οἱ παῖδες πολύπονον βίον φεύγουσι.* 4. *ὁ τῶν παίδων γέλως ἐστὶ τερπνός.* 5. *οἱ σοφοὶ φεύγουσι προδότας τῆς πατρίδος.* 6. *ὁ Ἄραψ δίδωσι τὰ πτερὰ ὀρνίθων τοῖς παισί.* 7. *αἱ ἐλπίδες νεότητός εἰσι χρυσαῖ.* 8. *οἱ σοφοὶ θαυμάζουσι γέλωτα παίδων.* 9. *οἱ φύλακες τοῦ νεὼ κρύπτουσι τὰς* (their) *λαμπάδας.* 10. *οἱ λόγοι κήρυκος διδοῦσιν ἐλπίδα τῇ πατρίδι.*

1. The boldness of the herald gives hope to the citizens. 2. The birds of the island have beautiful feathers. 3. The soldiers have silver shields. 4. The talons of birds are long. 5. Birds have long talons. 6. The goddess gives a golden shield to the boy. 7. The laughter of the boys has a pleasant sound. 8. The betrayer of his (*use article*) country flees from good citizens. 9. The golden shields of the goddesses save the life of the sailors. 10. God (*use article*) gives beautiful feathers to birds.

3. Substantives of which the stems end in *αντ*, *οντ*.

EXERCISE XI.—(I. G. page 18.)

1. *ἡ θεὰ Ἄρτεμις θηρεύει τοὺς λέοντας.* 2. *οἱ ἄρχοντές εἰσι γέροντες.* 3. *αἱ σκιαὶ νυκτὸς κρύπτουσι τὰ θηρία.* 4. *οἱ Αἰθίοπες διδοῦσιν ὀδόντας ἐλεφάντων τοῖς ἄρχουσι.* 5. *οἱ ἐλέφαντες τῶν Αἰθιόπων ἔχουσι μακροὺς ὀδόντας.* 6. *Φιλοκτήτης ἦν υἱὸς Ποίαντος.* 7. *οἱ λέοντες φεύγουσι τοὺς ἐλέφαντας.* 8. *οἱ λόγοι τῶν γερόντων εἰσὶ σοφοί.* 9. *τὸ ῥόπαλον γίγαντός ἐστι μακρόν.* 10. *Ἄρτεμις θαυμάζει τὰ θηρία τῶν ὑλῶν.*

1. The judges of the country are old men. 2. The teeth of the elephants are an ornament of the temple. 3. The country of the Ethiopians has elephants. 4. The temple of Artemis has a beautiful portico. 5. The old-man gives the tooth of an elephant to the ruler. 6. The old-men give the teeth of elephants to the rulers. 7. The laughter of the old men was bitter. 8. The shields of the giants are golden. 9. The friends of the ruler give beautiful

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ornaments to the old-men. 10. The sailors are the cause of death to the giants.

4. Substantives of which the stems end in the liquids λ, μ, ν, ρ.

EXERCISE XII.—(I. G. page 19.)

1. οἱ δαίμονές εἰσι φύλακες τῆς χώρας. 2. οἱ μῆνες χειμῶνός εἰσι φοβεροί. 3. οἱ παῖδες θαυμάζουσι τὰς χελιδόνας. 4. φοβεροὶ ἦσαν οἱ τῶν γιγάντων ἀγῶνες. 5. αἱ χελιδόνες φεύγουσι χειμῶνα. 6. οἱ πατέρες διδοῦσιν ἀργυροῦς κρατῆρας ταῖς θυγατράσι. 7. ἡ φθονερὰ μήτηρ δίδωσι φάρμακον τῇ καλῇ θυγατρί. 8. αἱ θυγατέρες τῆς καλῆς μητρὸς ἦσαν καλαί. 9. οἱ λόγοι τοῦ ῥήτορος σώζουσι τὴν θυγατέρα τοῦ ἡγεμόνος. 10. οἱ ἀγῶνες τῶν δαιμόνων καὶ τῶν γιγάντων ἦσαν φοβεροί.

1. The words of the orators are the cause of the contest. 2. The daughter flees-from the deity of the country. 3. The leaders save the fathers and the mothers of the soldiers. 4. The daughters give a silver bowl to their (*use article*) father. 5. The old-men give beautiful gifts to the mothers of the maidens. 6. In winter swallows flee-from the country. 7. In the night wild-beasts are fearful to men. 8. The bowls of the queens are golden. 9. The divine deities wonder-at (*θαυμάζουσι*) the contests of the giants. 10. The months of winter are formidable to the swallows.

5. Substantives of which the stems end in the vowels ι and υ.

EXERCISE XIII.—(I. G. page 20.)

1. οἱ ἡγεμόνες τῆς πόλεώς εἰσι φιλότιμοι. 2. οἱ πύργοι τῆς ἐλευθέρας πόλεως ἔχουσι φρόνιμον ἡγεμόνα. 3. οἱ τῶν πόλεων ἔμποροί εἰσι συνέσει διάφοροι. 4. οἱ σοφοὶ μάντεις φεύγουσι τὰς τῆς πόλεως στάσεις. 5. ἡ δύναμις τοῦ φρονίμου μάντεώς ἐστι φοβερά. 6. οἱ πλούσιοι γέροντες ἔχουσι δύναμιν καὶ φρόνησιν. 7. φύσει οἱ σοφοί εἰσιν ἐλεύθεροι. 8. οἱ στρατιῶται τῆς πόλεως ἦσαν διάφοροι ἰσχύι καὶ φρονήσει. 9. ὁ τῆς στάσεως ἡγεμὼν δίδωσι χρυσὸν τοῖς μάντεσι. 10. οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει φύλακες κρύπτουσι τὸν μάντιν.

1. The prudent rulers save the city. 2. The rulers of the city save the wealthy merchants. 3. The prudence of the seer flees-from envy. 4. The actions of the prudent (men) are distinguished for prudence. 5. The eyes of wild-beasts (*θήρ*) have power. 6. Free cities flee-from injustice. 7. The citizens admire the boldness of

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the seer. 8. By nature crocodiles have the eyes of sows. 9. Prudent merchants conceal their (*say* the) treasures in the cities. 10. The city has a wise and prudent seer.

6. Substantives of which the stems end in the diphthongs ευ, αυ, ου.

Exercise XIV.—(I. G. page 21.)

1. ὁ *βασιλεὺς τῶν Θηβῶν ἦν Δράκων.* 2. *οἱ νομεῖς τοῦ βασιλέως εἰσὶν ἐλεύθεροι.* 3. *οἱ ἱππεῖς τῶν βασιλέων σώζουσι τὴν πόλιν.* 4. *αἱ γρᾶες διδοῦσι τὴν λαμπάδα τῷ παιδί.* 5. *οἱ βόες τοῦ νομέως εἰσὶν ἄγριοι.* 6. *Δράκων δίδωσι νόμους χρηστοὺς τοῖς πολίταις.* 7. *οἱ βασιλεῖς διδοῦσι βοῦς καὶ σῦς—τοῖς νομεῦσι.* 8. ὁ *Ἀτρέως παῖς δίδωσι δῶρα τῷ ἱερεῖ τοῦ νεώ.* 9. *τὸ-τοῦ ἱππέως ῥόπαλον σώζει τὸν βασιλέα.* 10. *οἱ ναῦται σώζουσι τὸν Ὀδυσσέα.*

1. The friend of Odysseus is a herdsman. 2. The old-woman is friendly to Odysseus. 3. The herdsmen conceal the cows. 4. The laws of Draco, king of Thebes, were excellent. 5. The kings give golden bridles to the horsemen. 6. The old-women conceal the king. 7. The parents of the knight are wealthy. 8. The horsemen of the king save the priests. 9. Lycurgus, son of Dryas, gives laws to the Macedonians. 10. Menelaus, son of Atreus, was the brother of Agamemnon.

7. Substantives of which the stems end in ο and ω.

Exercise XV.—(I. G. page 22.)

1. ὁ *Ἄτλας ἦν πατὴρ τῆς Καλυψοῦς.* 2. ὁ *Ὀδυσσεὺς θαυμάζει Καλυψώ.* 3. *ὦ παῖδες, οἱ ἥρωές εἰσιν αἰδοῦς ἄξιοι.* 4. *Κλειὼ θαυμάζει τὴν λύραν Ἀπόλλωνος.* 5. *οἱ κυνηγέται θαυμάζουσι τὴν ἠχώ.* 6. *οἱ ποιηταὶ θαυμάζουσι Κλειὼ καὶ Ἐρατώ.* 7. *οἱ παῖδες φεύγουσι τὴν ἠχώ.* 8. *οἱ δμῶες διδοῦσιν οἶνον τοῖς ἥρωσι.* 9. ὁ *Ὀδυσσεὺς φεύγει τὴν Καλυψοῦς νῆσον.* 10. *αἱ Γοργόνες ἦσαν θυγατέρες Κητοῦς καὶ Φόρκυος.*

1. The slaves save the son of the hero. 2. Calypso, the daughter of Atlas, admires Odysseus. 3. Old men are worthy of reverence. 4. Odysseus flees from Calypso, the daughter of Atlas. 5. Artemis admires the echo of the huntsmen. 6. The slaves of the hero give wine to the friends. 7. The echo of the contest is grievous to the mothers. 8. Poets admire the voice of Erato. 9. The Gorgons are formidable to the heroes. 10. A common tomb conceals the bones of heroes and of slaves.

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8. Substantives of which the stems end in ς.

EXERCISE XVI.—(I. G. page 23.)

1. οἱ λόγοι Δημοσθένους τοῦ ῥήτορος ἦσαν σοφοί. 2. οἱ ἄνθρωποι θαυμάζουσι τὰς τραγῳδίας Σοφοκλέους. 3. οἱ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν πολῖται θαυμάζουσι Περικλέα. 4. ὁ θεὸς δίδωσι πόνους παντοίους Ἡρακλεῖ. 5. οἱ Ἀθήναιοι ἦσαν ἴλεῳ τῷ Περικλεῖ.

1. The formidable labours were grievous to Hercules. 2. The sophists were the teachers of Pericles. 3. The tragedies of Sophocles are a sign of intelligence to the judges. 4. O Hercules, the gods admire heroes. 5. The wise judges admire the tragedies of Sophocles.

B. *Neuter Substantives.*

1. Stems ending in a consonant, which is dropped in the nom. acc. and voc. sing.

2. Stems ending in τ, which is changed into ς in the nom. acc. and voc. sing.

3. Stems ending in ς, which is dropped in all the cases, except the nom. acc. and voc. singular.

4. Stems ending in ι and υ.

EXERCISE XVII.—(I. G. pages 24–26.)

A.—1. τὸ τοῦ ἡλίου σέλας ἐστὶ καθαρόν. 2. ἡ φρόνησίς ἐστιν ἄνθος τοῦ γήρως. 3. τὰ ἔπη τῶν γερόντων ἐστὶ σοφά. 4. ὁ κάμηλος μακρὰ γόνατα ἔχει. 5. τὸ εἶδος τοῦ σώματός ἐστι καλόν. 6. ἡ ὕλη λαμπρὰ ἄνθη ἔχει. 7. τὰ τοῦ γήρως ὄμματα θαυμάζει τὸ τῆς νεότητος κάλλος. 8. αἱ γραῖες διδοῦσι γάλα καὶ κρέας τῷ στρατιώτῃ. 9. τὰ τῆς πόλεως τείχη ἦν ὑψηλά. 10. οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὰ τέρατα θαυμάζουσι.

1. Nature gives horns to oxen. 2. The ears of the oxen are long. 3. Meat is useful to the bodies. 4. Men admire the light of the sun. 5. The beauty of flowers is pleasant to the eyes. 6. The bodies of the heroes are strong. 7. Ears and eyes are useful to the body. 8. The servants have bowls of milk. 9. Business (*say* affairs) is troublesome to old-age. 10. The kinds of wild-beasts are various.

B.—1. τὰ μικρὰ κέρδη τῶν ἐμπόρων ἐστὶ καλά. 2. τὰ ὑψηλὰ τείχη τοῦ ἄστεός ἐστι λυπηρὰ τοῖς στρατιώταις. 3. τὰ τοῦ ἄστεος πράγματά ἐστιν αἰτία τῶν στάσεων. 4. οἱ παῖδες θαυμάζουσι τὰ δόρατα καὶ τὰ ὅπλα. 5. ἡ φύσις δίδωσιν ὄμματα καὶ ὦτα τοῖς

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παντοίοις γένεσι θηρῶν. 6. τὸ τοῦ ἡλίου σέλας ἐστὶ χρηστὸν τοῖς ἄνθεσιν. 7. τὰ ἔπη τοῦ γήρως ἐστὶ χρηστὰ τῷ ἄστει. 8. τὰ πονηρὰ κέρδη μικρὰν ἡδονὴν ἔχει. 9. ἡ ἡδονὴ τῶν πονηρῶν κερδῶν ἐστι μικρά.

1. The strength of the body is the glory of the wrestling-school. 2. The words of the old men are the glory of the city. 3. The pure light of the sun is useful to the various kinds of animals. 4. The beauty of the form is pleasant to the eyes. 5. The prodigies are fearful to the race of man (*pl.*). 6. The long spears are the glory of the heroes. 7. Wicked men flee-from the eyes of God. 8. The desire for (of) evil gain is the cause of wicked actions. 9. The troublesome affairs of the cities are the cause of the faction. 10. Oxen have long horns.

Adjectives of the Third Declension.

1. *Adjectives of three terminations.*

1. Stems in ν.	Nom. sing.	-υς, -εια, υ.
2. Stems in ν.	Nom. sing.	-ας, -αινα, αν.
3. Stems in αντ.	Nom. sing.	-ας, -ασα, αν.
4. Stems in εντ.	Nom. sing.	-εις, -εσσα, εν.
5. Stems in οντ.	Nom. sing.	-ων, -ουσα, ον.

EXERCISE XVIII.—(I. G. pages 25–28.)

A.—1. οἱ στρατιῶται εἰσι θρασεῖς. 2. ἡ φωνή ἐστι γλυκεῖα. 3. θεροῦς τὰ ἄνθη ἐστὶν ἡδέα. 4. χειμῶνος αἱ νεφέλαι εἰσὶ μέλαιναι. 5. γλυκεῖά ἐστι πατρὶς τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ. 6. ἡ χώρα ἔχει τραχείας ὁδούς. 7. τὰ δόρατα στρατιωτῶν ἐστιν ὄξεα. 8. αἱ νεφέλαι κρύπτουσιν εὐρὺν οὐρανόν. 9. τῇ ἡδείᾳ ὕλῃ ἐστὶ γλυκεῖα πηγή. 10. ἡ πανουργία βραχείας ἡδονὰς ἔχει.

1. The light of the sun is pleasant (*use* ἡδύς). 2. The stars of the broad heaven are bright. 3. The voice of the goddess is pleasant. 4. The labours of parents are pleasant. 5. The fountains of the island are sweet. 6. The physician gives pleasant medicine to the boy. 7. The boys are rash. 8. The wicked have short pleasure. 9. The gods give sweet sleep to the heroes. 10. Flatterers have a bold tongue.

B.—1. τὰ μὲν ἡδέα ἐστὶ τερπνά, τὰ δὲ πικρὰ ὠφέλιμα. 2. τὰ τῶν θεῶν δῶρα ἦν χαρίεντα. 3. πάντες* οἱ ἄνθρωποι θαυμάζουσι φωνὴν χαρίεσσαν. 4. τὸ ἔργον τοῦ τεχνίτου ἐστὶ χαρίεν. 5. ἑκὼν

* See note on next page.

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(willingly) τῷ ἑκόντι δόρυ δίδωσι. 6. τοῖς ἀνθρώποις πᾶσίν ἐστι κοινὸς νόμος. 7. αἱ μὲν νεφέλαι εἰσὶ μέλαιναι, ἡ δὲ σκιὰ ἡδεῖά ἐστι. 8. κοινὸς τάφος πάντας τοὺς νέκυας ἔχει. 9. ἡ μὲν πενία ἐστὶ τάλαινα, ἡ δὲ λύπη ἐστὶ βραχεῖα. 10. ταῖς χαριέσσαις νύμφαις εἰσὶν ἡδεῖαι φωναί.

1. The grief of the wretched queen is sharp. 2. All flatterers have a sweet voice. 3. All men flee-from sorrow. 4. The exile of the bold king was wretched. 5. The wild-beast has black ears. 6. The garments of the brides are graceful. 7. The willing (*masc.*) give gifts to the willing. 8. All grief is bitter to the wretched (*masc.*). 9. The clouds of the black night conceal the broad way. 10. The bold soldiers have sharp spears and short shields.

NOTE.—*πᾶς* without the article, before a substantive without the article, means in the singular *every*: *πᾶσα πόλις, every city.*

The article before *πᾶς* gives it the meaning of *whole*: *ἡ πᾶσα πόλις, the whole city.*

Most generally *πᾶς* (as well as *ὅλος whole*) precedes or follows a substantive provided with the article: *πάντες οἱ ἄνθρωποι* or *οἱ ἄνθρωποι πάντες, all men.*

2. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

1. Stems in ς. Nom. sing. -ης, ες.
2. Stems in ον. Nom. sing. -ων, ον.
3. Stems in ιτ. Nom. sing. -ις, ι.
4. Stems in εν. Nom. sing. -ην, εν.
5. Compound stems in υ. Nom. sing. -υς, υ.

EXERCISE XIX.—(I. G. pages 28–30.)

A.—1. ἡ γλῶσσα τῶν πονηρῶν ἐστι ψευδής. 2. αἱ γλῶσσαι τῶν ὑπερφρόνων εἰσὶ ψευδεῖς. 3. τὸ εἶδος τῶν ἀχαρίτων ἐστὶν ἄχαρι. 4. τὸ τόξευμά ἐστι χρηστὸν τῷ ἄρσενι παιδί. 5. ἡ παιδεία ἐστὶν εὔχαρις τοῖς εὐγενέσι. 6. οἱ λόγοι τῶν σωφρόνων εἰσὶν ἀληθεῖς. 7. τοῖς ψευδέσι πάντα ἐστὶ ψευδῆ. 8. τὰ δόρατα ἦν διπήχη. 9. ἡ ἡδονὴ τῶν ἀκρατῶν ἐστι βραχύ. 10. οἱ σώφρονες φεύγουσι τοὺς ἄφρονας.

1. The tongues of impious-men are false. 2. The fortunate flee-from the unfortunate. 3. Prudent-men avoid (*φεύγουσι*) boastfulness. 4. The prophets were intemperate and impious. 5. To the pious all things are fortunate. 6. God is the chastiser of the impious-man. 7. The house of prudent-men is safe. 8. Education is an ornament to male children. 9. The club of the giant was of-two-cubits. 10. The words (*use ἔπος*) of the poet are true.

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B.—1. ἡ πόλις τοῦ βασιλέως ἐστὶ σίτου πλήρης. 2. οἱ εὐγενεῖς θαυμάζουσι τὴν ἀνδρείαν. 3. τὸ κρέας τῶν ἀλωπέκων ἐστὶ νοσῶδες. 4. ἡ παιδεία ἐστὶ λυπηρὰ τοῖς ἀμαθέσιν. 5. οἱ εὐσεβεῖς καὶ σώφρονές εἰσι τῷ Διὶ φίλοι. 6. τῷ ἄφρονι ἡ σωπὴ ἐστι κόσμος ἀσφαλής. 7. τοῖς εὐδαίμοσιν οἱ θεοί εἰσιν ἵλεῳ. 8. τὰ ἔπη τῶν ἀχαρίτων ἐστὶν ἀχάριτα. 9. τοῖς νοσώδεσι σώμασι τὰ φάρμακά ἐστιν ὠφέλιμα. 10. οἱ εὐσεβεῖς ἔκοντες φεύγουσι τοὺς ἀσεβεῖς καὶ ἀκρατεῖς.

1. The ignorant are full of boldness. 2. The unfortunate-man admires the house of the fortunate-man. 3. Life is full of trouble to the proud (*pl.*). 4. The words of the proud are full of boastfulness. 5. The remedy of the physician is useful to the diseased body. 6. The well-born admire male children. 7. The tomb conceals the prudent and the senseless. 8. The clubs of the giants were of-two-cubits. 9. Ungraceful-things (*neut. pl.*) are grievous to the graceful (*pl.*). 10. The knees of old-men are weak.

3. Adjectives of One Termination.

Exercise XX.—(I. G. page 31.)

1. αἱ ὁδοὶ τῆς θαλάσσης εἰσὶν ἄγνωτες. 2. οἱ τῆς θαλάσσης ἰχθύες εἰσὶν ἅρπαγες. 3. τὸ ψῦχός ἐστι φοβερὸν τοῖς πένησι. 4. ὁ βίος τῶν ἀγνώτων ἐστὶ πένης. 5. οἱ ναῦται φεύγουσι τὰς ἄγνωτας ὁδούς.

1. The sailor avoids the unknown path. 2. The herdsmen of the country are unknown and poor. 3. The teeth of the rapacious fish (*pl.*) are sharp. 4. The voice of wild-beasts is unknown. 5. The cold in-winter is troublesome to the poor-man.

Some Irregular Substantives.

(I. G. pages 32, 33.)

Exercise XXI.

κτείνει, (*he, she, it*) *kills.* | κτείνουσι(ν), (*they*) *kill.*

A.—1. οἱ ἄνδρες κτείνουσι τάς τε γυναῖκας καὶ τοὺς παῖδας. 2. ὁ Δράκων, Ἄρεως παῖς, ἦν βασιλεὺς τῶν Θηβῶν. 3. ὁ Αἰακός, παῖς Διός, τὰς τοῦ Ἅιδου κλεῖς ἔχει. 4. κακοῦ ἀνδρὸς δῶρα οὐκ ὄνησιν ἔχει. 5. ὦ γύναι, ἡ φθονερὰ γλῶσσα οὐκ ὄνησιν ἔχει.

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6. αἱ γυναῖκες καλὰς τρίχας ἔχουσιν. 7. ἡ γυνὴ τοῖς ἀνδράσιν ὕδωρ δίδωσι. 8. ὁ ἀνὴρ τὸν μάρτυρα δόλῳ κτείνει. 9. τὸ τῆς πηγῆς ὕδωρ ἐστὶ πότιμον. 10. οἱ τῶν κυνηγετῶν κύνες εἰσὶν ἅρπαγες.

1. The women kill the men by guile. 2. The gifts of bad men have no advantage. 3. The hair (*pl.*) of the woman is an ornament. 4. The woman has the key of the chest. 5. The dogs hunt the wild-beasts. 6. O man, boastfulness has no advantage. 7. Truth is an ornament to witnesses. 8. Ares was the son of Zeus. 9. The witness of the two-men was not faithless. 10. The water (*pl.*) of the sea (*use* ἅλς) is not drinkable.

B.—1. αἱ μέλαιναι νῆες τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἰσὶ κεναί. 2. ὁ ἥρως τὸν ἄνδρα κτείνει λάεσι. 3. ὦ ξανθὴ παῖ Διώς, δέσποινα ἀγρίων θηρῶν. 4. οἱ ἄνδρες μελαίνας ναῦς φεύγουσι. 5. βαρεῖαι τῶν ἡρώων χεῖρες. 6. ἡ μαρτυρία πάντων τῶν μαρτύρων ἄπιστος ἦν. 7. αἱ εὐσεβεῖς γυναῖκές εἰσι κόσμος τοῖς ἀνδράσιν. 8. ἡ παιδεία ἐστὶ κόσμος ταῖς τε γυναιξὶ καὶ τοῖς ἀνδράσιν. 9. αἱ τῶν ἀνδρῶν χεῖρες τοξεύματ' ἔχουσι. 10. ὁ δυστυχὴς ἀνὴρ τὸν λᾶαν χερσὶ κρύπτει.

1. The ships of the Greeks were empty of-men (*gen. dependent on* κενός). 2. Zeus is propitious to faithful witnesses. 3. The mothers of the women are well-born. 4. Women have long hair. 5. The keys of an empty chest are not useful. 6. Dogs flee-from the hands of unknown-men. 7. To women the loom is an ornament, but to men arms (are an ornament).* 8. Ears are useful to dogs, feathers are useful to birds.* 9. The boldness of the witnesses was useful to the man. 10. The ropes of the ship were useful to the sailors.

Some Irregular Adjectives.

(I. G. page 35.)

Exercise XXII.

1. ἦν πολὺς χόρτος ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ. 2. τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἦσαν πολλαὶ καὶ μακραὶ νῆες. 3. ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ εἰσὶ ποταμοὶ πολλοὶ καὶ μεγάλοι. 4. τὰ ποιήματα τοῦ ποιητοῦ ἐστι πολλά. 5. ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ ἦν πολὺ πλῆθος ἰχθύων. 6. ὁ ἀνὴρ ἦν πρᾶος ἐν τοῖς λόγοις. 7. τὰ ἤθη τοῦ προφήτου ἦν πραέα. 8. οἱ τέττιγές εἰσι Μουσῶν προφῆται. 9. ἡ χώρα ἔχει πολλοὺς καὶ μεγάλους τέττιγας. 10. οἱ ἵπποι τῶν ἱππέων εἰσὶ πραεῖς.

* Use μέν and δέ.

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1. The kings have much wealth and great revenues. 2. The nature of the maiden is gentle. 3. The soldiers have gentle horses. 4. The renown of the great king was great. 5. The words of the orator were gentle. 6. The king gives many and great gifts to the gentle maidens. 7. In the islands there-is much abundance of grass. 8. The physician has many remedies for (of) diseases. 9. The woods have a great multitude of grasshoppers. 10. The great gifts of the king have small advantage.

Second General Exercise (Exercises IX.–XXII.).

1. *οὐ γὰρ ἦν χόρτος, οὐδὲ δένδρα, ἀλλὰ ψιλὴ ἦν ἅπασα ἡ χώρα.* 2. *ὁ τέττιξ τίμιος βροτοῖσίν ἐστι, θέρεος* (or *θέρους*) *γλυκὺς προφήτης.* 3. *τῆς παιδείας αἱ μὲν ῥίζαι εἰσὶ πικραί, γλυκεῖς δὲ οἱ καρποί.* 4. *ἡ φθονερὰ γλῶσσα τῆς γραὸς ἐστι σημεῖον κακῆς φύσεως.* 5. *ταῖς μὲν γυναιξὶ καὶ τοῖς παισίν ἐστιν ὀξεῖα φωνή, τοῖς δὲ ἀνδράσιν βαρεῖα.* 6. *τῆς μὲν ἁλὸς τὰ ὕδατα οὐκ ἔστι πότιμα, τῶν δὲ πηγῶν ἐστι γλυκέα.* 7. *οἱ παῖδες τῆς εὐσεβοῦς μητρὸς θαυμάζουσι τὴν μητέρα, καὶ ταῖς θυγατράσιν οἱ ἄνδρειοι πατέρες φίλοι εἰσί.* 8. *θέρους μὲν οἱ μῆνές εἰσιν ἵλεῳ ταῖς χελιδόσι, χειμῶνος δὲ αἱ χελιδόνες τὴν χώραν φεύγουσι.* 9. *ὦ κυβερνῆτα, οἱ θεοὶ σώζουσι τὴν ναῦν, οἱ δὲ ναῦται τῆς νεὼς οὐ* (*σώζουσι*). 10. *πολλῶν μὲν θηρῶν τὰ ἤθη ἐστὶ πραέα, πολλῶν δ' ἀνθρώπων ἀγρία.*

1. O young man, evil desires have short pleasure and small advantage. 2. Women and children have a shrill (*ὀξύς*) voice, but men (have) a deep (voice). 3. The daughters are dear to their (*use article*) fathers, but the sons (are dear) to their mothers. 4. The wealthy herdsmen have much wealth, both horses and oxen and a great multitude of swine. 5. The hairs of old-men are few, but those of young-men are many. 6. The place is full of corpses, and the water (*pl.*) of the fountain is unwholesome. 7. The words of the seers are useful to the prudent (man), but grievous to the intemperate (man). 8. Kings have (see Rule 13, I. G. page 29) much wealth, but the poor and wretched (have) poverty. 9. The Ethiopians have (*ἔχουσι*) many elephants' (*gen. pl.*) teeth. 10. The guards of the wall save the city with all their (*say* the) power.

Comparison of Adjectives.

I. In τερος, τατος.—(I. G. page 36.)

Exercise XXIII.

A.—1. *ἡ κενὴ δόξα ἐστὶν ἀθλιωτάτη.* 2. *οἱ τῶν φίλων λόγοι εἰσὶ πραότατοι.* 3. *οἱ ἀγαθοί εἰσι μακάρτεροι τῶν πονηρῶν.* 4. *οὐδὲν*

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χαριέστερόν ἐστι τῆς φιλίας. 5. τὸ τοῦ στρατιώτου ξίφος ἐστὶν ὀξύτατον. 6. οἱ λόγοι τοῦ ῥήτορός εἰσι κενότατοι.* 7. ἡ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλις ἐστὶν ἀρχαιοτάτη. 8. οἱ ἐγκρατέστεροι σώζουσιν ἀκρατεστέρους. 9. οἱ παῖδές εἰσι σοφώτεροι τῶν πατέρων. 10. τῶν μὲν νεωτέρων ἔργα, τῶν δὲ γεραιτέρων βουλαὶ κράτος ἔχουσιν.

1. The tongue of the woman is very shrill (ὀξύς). 2. The nations are very ancient. 3. Nothing is brighter than the sun. 4. The wicked are more wretched than the good. 5. The wealthy are not always wiser than the poor. 6. The kings were very well disposed to the slaves. 7. Nothing is more empty* than the words of the senseless (*pl.*). 8. Women are weaker than men. 9. The daughters are more gentle than (the) mothers. 10. The eyes of the maidens are most beautiful (χαρίεις).

B.—1. αἱ βουλαὶ τῶν νεωτέρων οὐ πολλάκις σοφώτεραι ἢ αἱ βουλαὶ τῶν γεραιτέρων. 2. ὁ ἄνεμος ἦν εὐδιαίτατος. 3. οἱ σωφρονέστατοι σοφώτατοι. 4. οἱ δοῦλοι λαλίστεροι τῶν ἐλευθέρων. 5. ἡ νῆσος Σικελία ἐστὶν εὐδαιμονεστάτη. 6. οἱ κόλακες ἔχουσι γλώσσας ψευδιστάτας. 7. τὰ ὀψαίτατα σῦκά ἐστι γλυκύτατα. 8. οἱ παῖδές εἰσι φίλτατοι τοῖς τε πατράσι καὶ ταῖς μητράσιν. 9. ὁ Φιλοκτήτης οὐκ ἔστι πτωχίστατος. 10. αἱ ἐλεύθεραι πόλεις εἰσὶν εὐδαιμονέστεραι τῶν ἀνελευθέρων.

1. Old men are more talkative than the young. 2. Nothing is sweeter than very late figs. 3. The deeds (ἔργον) of the giant were very violent. 4. The oldest wine is not often the sweetest. 5. The character (*pl.*) of the slaves was most thievish and most false. 6. The man was more beggarly than Philoctetes. 7. The summer is calmer than the winter. 8. Wisdom is a possession far (πολύ) more pleasing than wealth. 9. The gods are better-disposed to the very poor than to the very wealthy. 10. The temperate (ἐγκρατής) are stronger than the intemperate.

II. In ιων, ιστος.—(I. G. page 38.)

Exercise XXIV.

1. τοῖς νεωτέροις ὁ βίος ἐστὶν ἥδιον τοῦ θανάτου. 2. οἱ ἀκρατεῖς πολλάκις εἰσὶν ἔχθιστοι τοῖς ἐγκρατέσι. 3. τοῖς Σπαρτιάταις οὐδὲν αἴσχιον ἦν τῆς κακίας. 4. αἱ ἐλπίδες νεανιῶν τάχισταί εἰσι. 5. ἥδιστα πολλάκις αἴσχιστα.

1. Of all animals none is swifter than the horse. 2. Cowardice and flight were most disgraceful to Spartans. 3. The false words of the witnesses were most hateful to the gods. 4. The life (which is) longest is not always the most pleasant. 5. Evil counsels are often pleasanter indeed (μέν), but (are) more disgraceful than good (counsels).

* κενός empty, and στενός narrow, make κενότερος, στενότερος.

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III. Irregular Comparison.—(I. G. page 39.)

Exercise XXV.

1. ἡ ὁδός ἐστι ῥᾴων τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἢ τοῖς ἵπποις. 2. τὰ κέντρα μελιττῶν ἐστιν ἐλάχιστα. 3. τὰ κάλλιστα οὐκ ἀεί ἐστι λῷστα. 4. αἱ θυγατέρες εἰσὶν ἥσσους τῶν μητερῶν. 5. ἡ ἰσχὺς τῶν μεγίστων ἀνδρῶν οὐκ ἀεί ἐστι μεγάλη. 6. τῷ ναύτῃ τὸ τραῦμα ἄλγιστον ἦν. 7. οἱ ἄριστοι ἔχουσι μεγίστην δόξαν. 8. οἱ πλεῖστοι θαυμάζουσι τὸ κάλλος. 9. οἱ ἐλεύθεροι κρείττους εἰσὶ τῶν ἀνελευθέρων. 10. τῷ ἀγγέλῳ λόγος μήκιστός ἐστι.

1. The sting of the bee is small, but the wound is most painful. 2. The speech is very easy, but the deed is very difficult. 3. Nothing is preferable (λῴων) to virtue. 4. The mothers are more beautiful than the daughters. 5. The best (men) are not always the most wealthy. 6. The longest poems are often the worst. 7. Most (men) flee-from poverty. 8. The words of the boastful man are greater than his (the) deeds. 9. Water is better than wine. 10. The wise are preferable to the ignorant.

Formation and Comparison of Adverbs.

(I. G. page 43.)

Note.—ὡς, as also ὅτι and ὅπως, are frequently used, like the Latin *quam*, to strengthen the force of a Superlative Adverb, as, ὡς τάχιστα, Lat. *quam celerrime, as quickly as possible*; ὡς μάλιστα, Lat. *quam maxime, as greatly as possible.*

Exercise XXVI.

φέρει, (*he, she, it*) *bears, brings.* | φέρουσι(ν), (*they*) *bear, bring.*

1. ὁ σώφρων κούφως τὴν πενίαν φέρει. 2. ὁ βασιλεὺς εὐμενῶς σώζει τὸν στρατιώτην. 3. ὁ δοῦλος ὡς τάχιστα τοὺς κρατῆρας φέρει. 4. ὁ ἰατρὸς μάλ' εὐμενῶς τὸ φάρμακον δίδωσι. 5. οἱ μὲν ἄνδρες πόνους βαρέως φέρουσι, αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες ὡς κουφότατα. 6. τὸ μέγιστον τῶν ἐν ἀνθρώποις κακῶν ἐστιν ἀναρχία. 7. ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων δικαιότατος ἦν Ἀριστείδης. 8. οἱ ἄριστοι τὴν ἀτυχίαν κουφότερον φέρουσιν ἢ οἱ κάκιστοι. 9. οἱ κακοὶ (cowards) θᾶσσον φεύγουσι κινδύνους ἢ οἱ ἀγαθοί. 10. οἱ φίλοι ἀμείνους εἰσὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἢ ὁ πλοῦτος.

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1. He bears the illness impatiently. 2. The prudent bear poverty as-easily-as-possible. 3. Moderate men bear misfortune very prudently. 4. Of all evils (*κακόν*) anarchy is the greatest. 5. Men bear sorrow more impatiently than women (do). 6. The leaders very-greatly admire bravery. 7. The old-women bring both food and wine as-quickly-as-possible. 8. Men (do) not easily flee-from dangers. 9. Soldiers are not braver (*ἀγαθός*) than their leader. 10. Moderate men are stronger than the intemperate and bear trouble more easily.

The Numerals.

(I. G. pages 41, 42.)

NOTE.—The units and tens are united by *καί*, in any order: *εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε* and *πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι*; or without *καὶ* when the tens are first: *εἴκοσι πέντε*, 25; so also *ἑκατὸν δέκα*. For *twenty-first* we have *εἷς καὶ εἰκοστός*, or *πρῶτος καὶ εἰκοστός*, and *εἰκοστὸς πρῶτος*, &c.

1. *Cardinal Numerals.*

EXERCISE XXVII.

A.—1. *τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς εἷς φίλος ἀληθής ἐστιν, ὁ Θεός.* 2. *τῷ μὲν γυπί ἐστι δύο ὠά, τῷ δὲ ταῷ δώδεκα.* 3. *ἐν τρισὶ μησὶ δίδωσι τέτταρα καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ τριακόσια καὶ δισχίλια τάλαντα.* 4. *ἦσαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τρισκαίδεκα ναῦς.* 5. *τὰ μακρὰ τείχη τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ἦν τεσσαράκοντα σταδίων.* 6. *τῷ ἱέρακι δύο ἢ τρία ὠά ἐστι.* 7. *ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ πεντεκαίδεκα στάδιά ἐστιν εἰς Θερμοπύλας.* 8. *τὸ ἔτος δώδεκα μῆνας ἔχει.* 9. *τὰ δένδρα ἦν τετρακοσίων ἐτῶν.* 10. *χρυσὸς δὲ κρείσσων μυρίων λόγων βροτοῖς.*

1. Birds have (there are to birds) two or three or more eggs. 2. The father has four daughters. 3. In two years there are four and twenty months. 4. The king gives one talent of gold to the sailors. 5. From Thermopylæ to the river is a journey (*ὁδός*) of fifteen stadia. 6. In the three ships were fifty-five sailors. 7. The soldier has three wounds. 8. Danaus had (*say*, there were to Danaus) fifty daughters. 9. The guards save 403 men. 10. The merchant has 1000 talents.

2. *Ordinal and Adverbial Numerals.*

B.—1. *ἓξ θεαὶ ἦσαν, ἡ πρώτη Ἥρα, ἡ δευτέρα Ἀθηνᾶ, ἡ τρίτη Ἄρτεμις, ἡ τετάρτη Ἀφροδίτη, ἡ πέμπτη Δημήτηρ, ἡ ἕκτη Ἑστία.* 2. *ὁ πολίτης ἦν πατὴρ μιᾶς θυγατρός.* 3. *τὸ μέτρον ἔχει χιλίους*

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καὶ τετρακοσίους πόδας. 4. τὰ δώδεκά ἐστι δὶς ἕξ. 5. τὰ δὶς τρία ἐστὶν ἕξ. 6. τὰ δὶς πεντεκαίδεκά ἐστι τριάκοντα. 7. ὁ ὄγδοος ἄνθρωπος ἦν κακός. 8. ἦσαν τρισμύριοι ἄνδρες. 9. Ἀριθμὸς τῆς ὁδοῦ ἦν ὀκτακισχίλια στάδια. 10. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔχουσι μίαν καὶ εἴκοσι ναῦς.

1. There were in the army 4000 men. 2. Six-times two are twelve. 3. (He) was the seventh son of his (the) father. 4. Twice two thousand are four thousand. 5. Of numbers, one is the first, two the second, three the third, four the fourth, five the fifth, six the sixth. 6. The measure has 750 paces. 7. The father gives gold to his (the) four daughters. 8. The king gives 30,000 talents to his (the) three sons. 9. The horsemen of the army were 1600. 10. Three times one are three.

The Pronouns.

1. Personal Pronouns. 2. The Reflexive Pronouns. 3. The Reciprocal Pronoun.

(I. G. pages 43, 44.)

Exercise XXVIII.

1. ἐμοί τε καὶ σοὶ μεγάλη καὶ καλὴ ἐλπίς ἐστιν. 2. σοὶ μέν ἐστιν ἐπιμέλεια σαυτοῦ, ἐμοὶ δὲ σοῦ. 3. οἱ κακοί σε θαυμάζουσι, οἱ δὲ ἀγαθοὶ οὔ. 4. ἡμῖν μὲν ἔστι τιμή, ὑμῖν δ' ἀτιμία. 5. ὁ βασιλεὺς κάλλιστα δῶρα σφῷν δίδωσι. 6. οἱ κόλακες λόγῳ μὲν ἡμᾶς θαυμάζουσιν, ἔργῳ δὲ σφᾶς αὐτούς. 7. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ φίλοι εἰσὶν οὐ μόνον (σφίσιν) αὐτοῖς, ἀλλὰ καὶ (also) ἀλλήλοις. 8. σὺ μὲν ἐμοὶ πολέμιος, ἐγὼ δὲ σοί. 9. ὁ ἄνθρωπος αὐτῷ πολέμιός ἐστιν. 10. νῷν πολὺς πλοῦτός ἐστι, σφῷν δὲ πενία.

1. The wounds are to thee the cause of death, but not of dishonour. 2. The traitor is a cause of sorrow not only to himself, but also (*καί*) to us. 3. I have (there is to me) boldness, but thou hast shamelessness. 4. The enemies flee-from one-another. 5. Flatterers are most hateful (*ἐχθρός*) to us. 6. I have not (there are not to me) (any) friends dearer than you (*pl.*). 7. God preserves both me and you (*pl.*). 8. The flatterer is most hateful both to me and to you, but not to himself. 9. You have (there is to you) a care for us, but not for yourselves. 10. No one is more hateful to you-two than I (*gen.*).

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4. The Possessive Pronouns.

(I. G. page 45.)

Exercise XXIX.

1. ἡ σὴ ἀτυχία ἐστὶν αἰτία λύπης ἐμοί. 2. οἱ ἐμοὶ παῖδές εἰσι καλλίους τῶν σῶν. 3. ὁ ποιητὴς θαυμάζει τὰ ἑαυτοῦ (see I. G. p. 48) ποιήματα. 4. οἱ ἄνθρωποι τοὺς ἑαυτῶν πόνους βαρέως φέρουσιν. 5. ἡμῖν ἡ ὑμετέρα ἀτυχία ἐστὶ λυπηρά. 6. οἱ ἄνθρωποι φεύγουσι τὴν πενίαν τῶν παίδων ἕνεκα. 7. οἱ κυνηγέται θηρεύουσι τοὺς ἐλέφαντας τῶν ὀδόντων ἕνεκα. 8. οἱ παῖδες τοὺς ἑαυτῶν πατέρας θαυμάζουσι. 9. ὁ σὸς λόγος ἥδιστός ἐστιν ἡμῖν ἕνεκα τῆς σῆς ἀναιδείας. 10. οἱ πολῖται τῆς ἡμετέρας πόλεώς εἰσιν ἄριστοι.

1. Thy good-fortune is very pleasant to us. 2. All men admire you on account of your (see I. G. i. p. 48) virtue. 3. My children admire their father. 4. The son admires *his own* father. 5. Men admire *their own* children more than those of their friends. 6. The mother bears sorrow lightly on account of her children. 7. The poet admires *his own* poem, but not thine. 8. My gifts are more beautiful than thine. 9. Men (do) not willingly (ἑκών) flee from *their own* country. 10. Men bear the misfortune of their enemies easily, but *their own* and that-of (use the article) their friends (they bear) impatiently.

5. The Demonstrative Pronouns.

(I. G. page 46.)

1. ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, *this* (*hic*).
2. οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο *this* (*hic*).
3. ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο, *that, yonder* (*ille*).

Exercise XXX.

Observe the position of the Pronoun.

1. ταῦτα τὰ ἄνθη (*or* τὰ ἄνθη ταῦτα) ἐστὶ κάλλιστα. 2. οὗτοι οἱ ἄνδρες (*or* οἱ ἄνδρες οὗτοι) εἰσὶ συγγενεῖς ἐμοί. 3. ἐκεῖνοι οἱ ῥήτορες (*or* οἱ ῥήτορες ἐκεῖνοι) θαυμάζουσι τὰ ἑαυτῶν ποιήματα. 4. οἵδε οἱ παῖδές (*or* οἱ παῖδες οἵδε) εἰσιν ἀγαθοί. 5. τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης * (*or* ἐκείνης τῆς ἡμέρας) πάντες οἱ πολῖται φεύγουσι τὴν πόλιν. 6. αὕτη ἡ ὁδός, ὦ παῖ, ἐστὶν ἀσφαλεστέρα, ἄλλη δέ ἐστι συντομωτέρα.

* Genitive answering the question *when?*

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1. These words are faithful. 2. That man is very wealthy. 3. These footsteps are plain. 4. This path is shorter than that. 5. These opinions are very just. 6. Those kinsmen are friendly to these men.

6. The Determinative Pronoun.

(I. G. page 47.)

ὁ αὐτός *contracted* (with crasis of vowels).

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
Sing.			
Nom.	αὐτός	αὐτή	ταὐτόν } ταὐτό
Acc.	τὸν αὐτόν	τὴν αὐτήν	ταὐτόν }
Gen.	ταὐτοῦ	τῆς αὐτῆς	ταὐτοῦ
Dat.	ταὐτῷ	ταὐτῇ	ταὐτῷ
Plur.			
Nom.	αὐτοί	αὐταί	ταὐτά
Acc.	τοὺς αὐτούς	τὰς αὐτάς	ταὐτά,
Gen.	τῶν αὐτῶν	τῶν αὐτῶν	τῶν αὐτῶν
Dat.	τοῖς αὐτοῖς	ταῖς αὐταῖς	τοῖς αὐτοῖς
Dual.			
N. A.	ταὐτώ	ταὐτά	ταὐτώ
G. D.	τοῖν αὐτοῖν	ταῖν αὐταῖν	τοῖν αὐτοῖν

Similarly ὁ ἕτερος | ἡ ἑτέρα | τὸ ἕτερον, contracted into ἅτερος | ἀτέρα | θάτερον, *one of the two*, acc. τὸν ἕτερον, &c., gen. θατέρου | τῆς ἑτέρας | θατέρου.

Exercise XXXI.

1. αὐτοὶ οἱ πολῖται (*or* οἱ πολῖται αὐτοὶ) ἦσαν τῇ πόλει πολέμιοι. 2. οἱ αὐτοὶ πολῖται ἦσαν τῇ πόλει πολέμιοι. 3. οἱ αὐτοὶ ἄνθρωποι οὐκ ἀεὶ ταὐτὰ φεύγουσιν. 4. ταὐτὰ οὐκ ἔστι λυπηρὰ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις. 5. ἡμῖν τε καὶ ὑμῖν αὐτὸς ἄνθρωπος φίλιός ἐστι. 6. ἡ ὁδὸς αὐτὴ συντομωτέρα ἐστίν, κίνδυνος δὲ μείζων. 7. ταὐτὰ τὴν αὐτὴν ὄνησιν οὐκ ἀεὶ φέρει. 8. τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας ὁ αὐτὸς πολίτης τὸν αὐτὸν ἄνδρα σώζει. 9. τὴν ἐπιστολὴν αὐτὴν δίδωσι ταὐτῷ ἀνθρώπῳ. 10. ὁ Κῦρος αὐτὸς δίδωσι ταῦτα τὰ θηρία τῷ πάππῳ.

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1. Good men admire virtue itself. 2. All men have not the same virtue (there is not the same virtue to all men). 3. On the same day the same man twice gives the same gifts. 4. The same men do not always admire the same things. 5. This letter he gives to the women themselves. 6. The grandfather himself gives these gifts to Cyrus. 7. In the same island there are many fountains, but the water itself is unwholesome. 8. The same birds have not always the same feathers. 9. The laws of this city are serviceable to the wealthy, but troublesome to the poor. 10. The citizens themselves flee-from their cities.

7. The Relative, Interrogative, and Indefinite Pronoun.

(I. G. pages 48, 49.)

1. Relative, ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, *who, which.*
2. Interrogative, τίς, τί, *who, what?*
3. Indefinite, τὶς, τὶ, *any one, some one, anything, something.*
4. ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅ τι, *whosoever, whatsoever,* is a relative pronoun, compounded of ὅς and τὶς.

Exercise XXXII.

1. τίνα οἱ πολῖται θαυμάζουσι;* θαυμάζουσι τὸν ἀγαθόν. 2. ἐκεῖνος ὀλβιώτατος, ᾧ ἡ ἀρετὴ λώων ἐστὶ τοῦ βίου. 3. εἰσιν ἄνθρωποί τινες, οἷς ἐστι παμπόλλη τύχη. 4. τίσιν ἦν μείζων δόξα ἢ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις; 5. ὀλβιώτατοι, οἵτινες φεύγουσι τὰ κακά. 6. τί μέλιτος γλυκύτερον, καὶ τί ἰσχυρότερον λέοντος; 7. ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ νήσῳ νεώς τίς ἐστι. 8. πατρίδος τίνος ἐστὶ καὶ πόλεως τίνος ὁ ἀνήρ; 9. τί ἦν τὸ τῆς Σφιγγὸς αἴνιγμα; 10. ψευδίστατος, ὅστις οὐ θαυμάζει τἀληθές.

1. Who is happier than the father of good children? 2. (He is) the happiest, to whom the gods are propitious. 3. There-is a certain island, which all sailors avoid. 4. The words of the citizens were as-follows (*use* ὅδε): what is sweeter than honey, what is stronger than a lion? 5. Of what cities, and of what native-land are these sailors? 6. What way is the shortest? 7. He (οὗτος) who has intelligence (*say* to whom (ὅστις) there is intelligence) bears good-fortune most easily. 8. He is most hateful to the brave (ἀγαθός) who (ὅστις) is both cowardly and boastful. 9. What is this land, and who are these? 10. There are some arts which all men admire, whosoever at-least (γε) has intelligence.

* In Greek the semicolon is used only to mark a question.

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THIRD GENERAL EXERCISE.—(Exercises XXIII.-XXXII.)

1. αὕτη ἡ χώρα φέρει (produces) χρυσόν τε πολλὸν καὶ ἐλέφαντας, καὶ δένδρα πάντα ἄγρια, καὶ ἄνδρας μεγίστους καὶ καλλίστους καὶ μακροβιωτάτους. 2. οἱ Ἀσσύριοι ἔχουσιν ἱππεῖς οὐκ ἐλάττους δισμυρίων, ἅρματα διακόσια. 3. ταχὺς γὰρ Ἅιδης (death) ῥᾷστος ἀνδρὶ δυστυχεῖ 4. τὰ δώδεκά ἐστι δὶς ἕξ, τρὶς τέτταρα, ἑξάκις δύο, τετράκις τρία. 5. οἱ ἁπλούστατοι λόγοι πολλάκις κράτος μέγιστον ἔχουσιν. 6. πάντες οἱ γονεῖς θαυμάζουσι τοὺς ἑαυτῶν παῖδας. 7. ἡμῖν τε καὶ ὑμῖν πολλαὶ καὶ μεγάλαι λύπαι εἰσίν· ὁ δὲ χρόνος ἰατρὸς πασῶν τῶν λυπῶν. 8. οἱ μὲν ἄνδρες τὰς λύπας βαρύτατα φέρουσι, αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες κουφότατα. 9. οἱ μὲν ἀκρατεῖς ἑαυτοῖς τε καὶ ἀλλήλοις ἔχθιστοι, οἱ δὲ ἐγκρατεῖς φιλιώτατοι. 10. ἐν ταὐτῇ πόλει ἄνδρες εἰσίν, οὓς οἱ πολῖται αὐτοὶ θαυμάζουσι.

1. These men are very false and most intemperate, but their wives are very prudent and very wise. 2. The slaves willingly (*adj.*) bring both wine and food as quickly as possible. 3. The number of the army was 24,000 heavy-armed, 700 horsemen, 70 chariots. 4. Kinsmen are the (*say* are both the) best friends and the worst (most hostile) enemies to one another. 5. Of the seven daughters, six * (*say* the six) were very bad, but the seventh was very good. 6. Of those men, the first * has one son; the second,* one daughter; the third * (has) four daughters. 7. The Assyrians themselves have (of) chariots * not less than 400, and (of) horsemen 30,000. 8. These men are most serviceable to us, but to you and to your children (they are) most formidable. 9. Who is this man? and what is the cause of these words? 10. To whomsoever (*pl.*) that-which-is (*τό*) honourable is dear, to them the gods are propitious; but to whomsoever (*sing.*) that-which-is bad is pleasanter, to him (they are) most hostile.

The Auxiliary Verb εἰμί, *I am.*

(I. G. page 55.)

EXERCISE XXXIII.

Indicative Mood.

1. ὦ θεοί, ὑμεῖς μέν ἐστε ἀθάνατοι· ἡμεῖς δὲ θνητοί ἐσμεν. 2. ἡ ταχεῖα Ἶρις καὶ ὁ Ἑρμῆς ἤστην ἀγγέλω τῶν θεῶν. 3. οἱ σοφοὶ ἀεὶ ἔσονται εὐδαιμονέστεροι τῶν ἀμαθῶν. 4. πάντων τῶν ἀνθρώπων τλημονέστατος καὶ ἀθλιώτατός εἰμι. 5. οἱ σώφρονες τῇ πόλει ὠφέλιμοι ἔσονται. 6. παῖδες, ἄφρονες ἦστε, νῦν δὲ ἔσεσθε

* Use μέν and δέ.

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σώφρονες. 7. ῥῆτορ, διδάσκαλος τῆς πόλεως ἔσῃ. 8. ἡμεῖς μὲν τῆς πατρίδος ἐσόμεθα σωτῆρες, σὺ δὲ προδότης εἶ. 9. νῷν ἔσται καταφυγή. 10. μακάριοι ἦτε, νῦν δὲ ἄσωτοί ἐστε.

1. Iris, thou art the messenger of the gods. 2. We were accursed, but now we are happy. 3. You-two were unfortunate, but we-two were fortunate. 4. The poets were mortal, but their poems are immortal. 5. The intemperate will always be senseless. 6. We are friends of the gods. 7. The gods will always be propitious to you. 8. You-two are never idle, you will never be ignorant. 9. Thou wast an enemy to us, but now thou art a friend. 10. Ye accursed-ones (*masc. pl.*) will never be happy.

EXERCISE XXXIV.—(I. G. pages 55, 56.)

Imperative and Optative Moods, and Participle.

1. τοιοῦτοι ὄντες, μακάριοι οὔποτ' ἔσεσθε. 2. ἐμοὶ πιστοὶ φίλοι εἶεν μᾶλλον ἢ κόλακες. 3. πένητες ὄντες, ἐλεύθεροι ἐστέ. 4. ἔντιμος εἴην μᾶλλον ἢ κακήγορος. 5. ἡμῖν οἱ ἀγαθοὶ φίλοι ἔστων. 6. μή σοι τὰ πονηρὰ κέρδη φίλ' (*for* φίλα) ἔστω. 7. ἀεὶ εὐδαίμονες εἶητε, φίλτατοι. 8. ὦ φίλτατε, εὐδαίμων εἴης, ἵλεώ σοι εἶεν οἱ θεοί. 9. μή μοι ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀτιμώρητος εἴη, αἴτιος ὢν φόνου. 10. τοιαύτη ἡ γυνὴ ἔστω, τῆς ἀληθείας φίλη.

1. Since-he-is (*say* being) such, let him be most hateful to the good. 2. Let children be fond of truth. 3. May God not be hostile to me, but propitious. 4. These men, though-they-are (*say* being) unfortunate, are honourable and dear to the gods. 5. Women who-are (being) slanderers are wicked. 6. Many (men) who-are (being) wealthy are not fortunate. 7. Since-he-is (being) guilty of this murder, let him be accursed. 8. Be-thou very poor rather than unjust. 9. O dearest children, may you be happy. 10. Friends who are (being) faithful are never slanderers.

Exercises on the Active Voice of Verbs in Ω Uncontracted.

1. PRESENT AND IMPERFECT TENSES.

(I. G. pages 58–59 and 77.)

EXERCISE XXXV.

The Indicative and Imperative Moods.

Note carefully the observations on the Augment, page 84.

A.—1. τὴν πατρίδα σώζομεν. 2. γεωργοῦ τινος παῖδές ποτ' ἐστασίαζον. 3. σὺ γὰρ ἀληθῆ λέγεις. 4. ὁ δεσπότης ἐθαύμαζε

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τὴν ἀνδρείαν τοῦ δούλου. 5. πολλοὶ ἄφρονες πλοῦτον ἔχουσι, τὸν δὲ ἄφρονα πάντες ἐχθαίρετε. 6. λέγουσιν αἱ γυναῖκες, Ἀνακρέων, γέρων εἶ. 7. τὼ ποιμένε τῆς φωνῆς ἐκλυέτην. 8. σφὼ ἡμῶν οὐκ ἐφροντίζετον. 9. σὺ μὲν ἐμὲ διέβαλλες, ἐγὼ δέ σοι ἐπεβούλευον. 10. κλύετέ μου· παῖδες τῶν γονέων φροντιζόντων.

1. Ye are-saving your country and your friends. 2. The two leaders were-at-variance. 3. Let all (men) speak the truth (true things). 4. The masters were-admiring the bravery of the slaves. 5. (We) all care-for the good (*pl.*), but hate the bad. 6. You-two were-plotting-against the ruler of the city. 7. Let all men care for the gods. 8. When the witnesses were-calumniating us, we were-plotting-against the rulers. 9. Let the child care-for his father. 10. The husbandman was-fleeing-away, the enemy (*pl.*) was approaching.

The Subjunctive and Optative Moods.

(*I. G. pages* 58, 59, 80.)

Subjunctive Mood.

The Subjunctive expresses what *ought to* take place; it always refers to present or future time. Hence it is used in the following cases:—

(1.) As *an exhortation* in the first.person: as, ἴωμεν, *let us go* [*eamus*].

(2.) With the negative μή in *prohibitions*, and in negative admonitions: as, μὴ τοῦτο ποιήσῃς, *ne hoc feceris, do not* (or, *you ought not to*) *do this.*

(3.) In *hesitating questions and deliberation*, where it is asked what should be done: as, τί φῶ; *what am I to say?* also

(4.) With μή in sentences expressing *fear* or *anxiety*: as, μὴ ἀγροικότερον ᾖ τὸ ἀληθὲς λέγειν, *if it be not somewhat rude to say the truth.*

B.—1. ταῦτα λέγομεν, ἵνα μανθάνωμεν. 2. ταῦτα ἐλέγομεν, ἵνα χαίροιτε. 3. μὴ τὰς τῶν πολεμίων οἰκίας κατακαίωμεν.* 4. ποῖ τὰς γυναῖκας ἄγωμεν;† οὐκ ἔστιν ἀσφαλὴς καταφυγή. 5. οἱ στρατιῶται τοὺς νεκροὺς ἔθαπτον, ἵνα τὴν νόσον ἀποτρέποιεν. 6. ἀποτρέποις,‡ ὦ Ζεῦ, τὸ δεινὸν ἀπὸ τῆς πατρίδος. 7. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰς οἰκίας πάσας κατακαίουσιν, ἵνα τὴν πατρίδα σώζωσι. 8. φεύγωμεν,

* Like Latin *ne* with subjunctive.
† On the use of the subjunctive in deliberation, see above (3).
‡ On the use of the optative expressing a wish, see I. G. i., Rule 16, page 56.

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ὦ στρατιῶται, ἵνα τὰς οἰκίας καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας φυλάττωμεν. 9. οἱ γεωργοὶ κύνας ἔτρεφον, ἵνα τὰ θηρία θηρεύοιεν. 10. ὁ ποιμὴν τοὺς λύκους θηρεύει, ἵνα τὰ πρόβατα σώζῃ.

1. We are-doing these-things, in-order-that we may rejoice. 2. We were-doing these-things, in-order-that ye might rejoice. 3. Let-us* not care-for evil men. 4. Whither are-we-to-flee,† soldiers? 5. The soldiers are-burying the dead (*pl.*), in-order-that they may avert the disease. 6. May the gods avert ‡ the danger from the house. 7. The Athenians were-burning the ships of the enemy (*pl.*), in-order-that they might save their country. 8. Let-us-rejoice, companions; the gods are-guarding us. 9. The husbandmen rear-up dogs, in-order-that they may hunt the wild-beasts. 10. The good shepherd guards his sheep, in-order-that the master may rejoice.

Infinitive Mood and Participle.

(I. G. page 81.)

RULE.—The article before the infinitive turns it into a noun: as, *τὸ μισεῖν, hating* or *hatred.* It thus becomes declinable, and answers to the Latin Gerund: as, *ἐπιθυμία τοῦ πιεῖν, desire of drinking.*

C.—1. *οὐκ ἤθελον ἐπιστολὴν γράφειν. 2. ὁ ἡγεμὼν τοὺς στρατιώτας κελεύει τὸ στρατόπεδον φυλάττειν. 3. οἱ τὸ στρατόπεδον φυλάττοντες στασιάζουσιν. 4. οὐ πάνυ ἡδεῖά ἐστιν ἡ ἀλήθεια τοῖς ἀκούουσιν. 5. τὸ μὲν λέγειν ῥᾴδιόν ἐστι, τὸ δὲ πράττειν χαλεπώτατον. 6. οἱ κακοὶ ἐχθαίρουσι τοὺς καλῶς πράττοντας. 7. οὐκ ἐθέλεις κλύειν τῶν τάδε λεγόντων. 8. ὁ ἡγεμών, πολλὰ κελεύων, τοὺς ἀποφεύγοντας σώζει. 9. τῷ μανθάνοντι τὸ κλύειν ἐστὶ χρηστόν. 10. οἱ μανθάνοντες θαυμάζουσι τὰ Ὁμήρου ἔπη.*

1. Thou wast-not-wishing to learn the words of the poets. 2. The teacher orders the boy to write the letter. 3. The leaders of those-who-are-guarding (*use participle*) the camp are-at-variance. 4. Not altogether pleasant is the truth to him-who hears (it) (*use participle*). 5. The saying (*use infinitive with article*) is easier than the doing. 6. The bad (man) hates him-who does well (*use participle*). 7. The pupil (*say* he-who learns) wishes to hear him-who says (*use participle*) wise things (*neut. pl.*). 8. The two-leaders, by issuing these orders (*say* ordering these things), save the-men-who bring (*use participle*) the food. 9. To those-who

* Like Latin *ne* with subjunctive, see page 25.
† On the use of the subjunctive in deliberation, see page 25.
‡ On the use of the optative expressing a wish, see I. G. i., Rule 16, page 56.

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learn (*participle*), the words of those-who speak (*participle*) well are useful. 10. The words of Homer are dear to the pupil (*say* to him who learns).

2. The Future and First Aorist.

Exercise XXXVI.—(I. G. page 81.)

Stems ending in a Vowel.

A.—1. ὁ Κῦρος τοῖς αὐτοῦ ταξιάρχοις ἐμήνισε. 2. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ (against) τοὺς Πέρσας. 3. ποῖ με πορεύσεις; 4. θεὸς ἐπόρευσέ σε εἰς κλύδωνα μέγαν κακῶν. 5. οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοὺς ἄλλους Ἕλληνας βοήθειαν πέμπειν ἐκέλευσαν. 6. τὸν μηνυτὴν λύσαντες, εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν εὐθὺς ἦγον. 7. οὔποτε ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις δουλεύσομεν. 8. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ πολῖται τοῖς νόμοις ἀεὶ δουλεύσουσι. 9. τοῖς ἐμοῖς λόγοις πίστευσον, ὦ φίλτατε. 10. ὦ παῖδες, τῶν διδασκάλων ἀκούσατε.

1. The captains were-wroth-against the soldiers. 2. Do not be-wroth-against me, oh (my) friend. 3. The Lacedaemonians will march against (*use ἐπί with acc.*) the Athenians. 4. Whither will ye carry me, oh (ye) gods? 5. The god will carry thee into a sea (*say* wave) of great troubles. 6. They immediately loosed the informer. 7. Oh, my boy; trust not the words of the wicked. 8. The good citizen will be-subject-to the laws of his country. 9. Trust ye the words of the seer. 10. The judge, on-hearing (1 *aorist particip.*) the informers, was wroth-against the witnesses.

Rule.—Some verbs, especially those of *asking*, *teaching*, and *concealing*, take a double accusative, viz. both of the *person* and the *thing*: as, *κρύπτειν τί τινα, to conceal a thing from a person; μὴ τόδε με κρύψῃς, do not conceal this thing from me.*

B.—1. νεφέλη δὲ τὴν θεὰν ἀμφεκάλυψεν. 2. Πολυνείκους νεκρὸν Ἀντιγόνη ἔκλεψε καὶ ἔθαψε. 3. τείχεσι χαλκοῖς καὶ ἀδαμαντίνοις τὴν χώραν ἐτείχισαν. 4. τὴν θυγατέρα κρύψει τὸν θάνατον τοῦ ἀνδρός. 5. οὐκ ἔστι (it is not the part) δικαίου ἀνδρὸς βλάψαι τὸν φίλον. 6. τοῦτον ἐκέλευσε φυλάξαι τήν τε γυναῖκα καὶ τὴν σκηνήν. 7. ἔκστρεψον ὡς τάχιστα τοὺς σαυτοῦ τρόπους. 8. τί οὐκ ἔρριψα ἐμαυτὸν τῆσδε ἀπὸ στυφλοῦ πέτρας; 9. Πρόκνη ἡ Τηρέως γυνὴ Ἴτυν τὸν παῖδα ἔσφαξε. 10. ἡμεῖς τοὺς στρατιώτας πολλάκις ἐδιώξαμεν.

1. Clouds enfolded the island. 2. Antigone, after-stealing (1 *aor. part.*) the dead-body (*νεκρός*) of her brother Polynices, buried (it).

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3. He will fortify the city with a wall (*dat.*) of-bronze and adamant (*adj.*). 4. He concealed the death of the daughter from her father. 5. Just men will not injure their friends. 6. After-concealing (*aor. part.*) the man he guarded the tent. 7. Why did you not turn-inside-out your manners? 8. Throw thyself as quickly-as-possible from these rugged rocks. 9. Procne being-wroth-against (*aor. part.*) Tereus slew her-own son Itys. 10. It is not the-part (*ἔστι with gen.*) of a prudent man to-be-subject to evil (*neut. pl.*): he will always pursue the good (good things).

Liquid stems, λ, μ, ν, ρ.

(I. G. page 83.)

C.—1. ὁ Κῦρος ταῦτα ἀκούσας, ᾤκτειρεν αὐτόν. 2. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ναῦς ἔστειλαν εἴκοσι. 3. οὗτοι δὲ ἡμῶν ἄπειροι ὄντες οὐχ ὑπομενοῦσι. 4. ὁ Κάδμος τοὺς τοῦ δράκοντος ὀδόντας ἔσπειρεν ἐν τῇ ἰδίᾳ γῇ. 5. ὥσπερ σὺ κρίνεις τοὺς ἄλλους, οὕτω καὶ (also) σὲ κρινεῖ ὁ Θεός. 6. τοὺς λόγους μακροτέρους (to a greater length) μηκυνοῦμεν. 7. ὁ στρατηγὸς τὸν κήρυκα ἔπεμψεν ἐπαγγελοῦντα (to announce*) τὴν νίκην. 8. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ παῖδες τοὺς γονεῖς οὐκ ἀλγυνοῦσιν. 9. ὁ ταξίαρχος τὸν στρατιώτην συλλαμβάνει, ὡς (intending to) ἀποκτενῶν. 10. ἐπάρας τὴν φωνὴν ἐπήγγειλε πόλεμον.

1. And the generals, on-hearing (1 *aor. part.*) these things, pitied the soldiers. 2. The master will pity his slave. 3. The Lacedaemonians will equip one ship. 4. The husbandmen sowed the fields. 5. For as you (*pl.*) judge others, so also (*καί*) the gods will judge you. 6. Do not lengthen (1 *aor. subj.*) your speeches further (longer). 7. The kings sent the heralds to report (*fut. part.*) the victory. 8. It is not (the part) of good children to pain their parents. 9. It is difficult to report misfortune to one's (*use article*) friends. 10. The father seizes his daughter with-the-intention-of (*ὡς with fut. part.*) killing (her).

3. First Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses.

Exercise XXXVII.—(I. G. page 84.)

Stems ending in a Vowel.

A.—1. οἱ στρατιῶται πολλὰ κεκινδυνεύκασι. 2. πεπίστευκα τῇ ὑμῶν εἰς (towards) ἐμὲ εὐεργεσίᾳ. 3. τὸν νεκρὸν ἐλελούκειτε. 4. ὁ τῶν πονηρῶν βίος πᾶσαν πίστιν κατελελύκει. 5. τὰ δένδρα

* The future participle is used, as in Latin, with a final sense.

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τάδε ἐν τῇ νήσῳ πεφυτεύκαμεν. 6. τὴν θυγατέρα πεφονευκώς, ὁ πατὴρ τὸν νεκρὸν ἔκρυψε. 7. λεοντῆν ἐνεδεδύκεσαν. 8. οἱ Σκύθαι ἵππους τῷ ἡλίῳ τεθύκασι. 9. ἑκατὸν βοῦς τοῖς θεοῖς τεθυκότες, τὴν γυναῖκα ἀπέκτειναν. 10. Πρόκνη τὸν παῖδα πεφονευκυῖα ἔχαιρεν.

1. The Lacedæmonians had risked many (dangers). 2. We had trusted the words of the orator. 3. I have washed the dead bodies. 4. He had planted many trees in the woods. 5. The words of the witnesses have destroyed all the faith of men. 6. Having slain the daughter the mother rejoiced. 7. I have put on the lion's skin. 8. In this country they had sacrificed horses to their god. 9. Having-put-an-end-to the war, we sacrificed two-hundred oxen to the god. 10. We have always trusted your kindness towards (εἰς) us.

Stems ending in a Labial, Guttural, or Dental Mute.

B.—1. ἑκόντες ἐς ἕδωρ ψυχρὸν ἐῤῥίφασι σφᾶς αὐτούς. 2. ὁ ἀνὴρ τὸν δίσκον ἐῤῥίφει. 3. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ ἔρυμα ἐτετείχεσαν. 4. τὰ κακὰ δεδίωχε μᾶλλον ἢ τὰ καλά. 5. οἱ Θηβαῖοι τὰ τῶν ἄλλων Βοιωτῶν τείχη κατεσκάφασι. 6. ἡμεῖς τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐτετάχειμεν. 7. σφὼ οἶνον τοῖς ἱεροῖς θεοῖς ἐλελείφειτον. 8. τὼ ἥρωε τὸν ἀγαθὸν ἑταῖρον ἐτεταφείτην.* 9. οἱ ναῦται κάλως πεπλέχασι. 10. τοὺς νεκροὺς τεταφότες οἶνον τοῖς θεοῖς ἔλειψαν.

1. She has thrown herself from the rugged rock. 2. The heroes had thrown the quoits. 3. The soldiers, having fortified the camp, kept-off the enemy (*pl.*). 4. He had always pursued pleasure rather than reputation. 5. The general has posted the Boeotians in the city. 6. The enemy (*pl.*) had razed-to-the-ground the fortifications of the camp. 7. The Thebans had buried the dead. 8. The two-sailors had plaited * the ropes. 9. The generals have poured wine to the sacred gods on account of the victory. 10. Xenophon had not written the name of the daughter of Agesilaus.

Stems ending in a Dental Mute or a Liquid.

NOTE.—The monosyllabic stems in λ, ν, ρ, having ε in the stem syllable, change this ε in the first perfect into α: as, stem στελ, στέλλω, I send, perf. ἔσταλκα.

C.—1. ὁ θεὸς μέγα νεῖκος πολέμου κέκρικε. 2. οἱ ἄνθρωποι σῖτον ἐσπάρκασιν ἐν πολλαῖς χώραις. 3. οἱ ἡγεμόνες ἀπεστάλκεσαν

* It is important to observe the change from τον to την in the dual; this change occurs in the historical tenses of the Indicative mood and throughout all the tenses of the Optative mood.

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τὸν κήρυκα ἐκ τῆς πόλεως. 4. οἱ κακοὶ νομεῖς τὰ μῆλα ἐφθάρκεσαν. 5. τὼ νομέε τὰ μῆλα σεσώκατον. 6. τὼ ἡγεμόνε τὴν τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀνδρείαν ἐτεθαυμακείτην. 7. ἀπέσταλκας ἐμοὶ δῶρα πολλά τε καὶ μεγάλα. 8. οἱ γεωργοὶ σῖτον ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἐσπάρκεσαν. 9. τὸ τῶν πολεμίων στρατόπεδον ἐφθάρκειμεν. 10. τὴν σκηνὴν χρυσῷ τε καὶ ἀργύρῳ κατεσκευάκασι.

1. The gods had decided (κρίνω) great quarrels among (*say* of) men. 2. The husbandmen had sown corn in their fields. 3. I have sent to thee (*dative*) a hundred talents. 4. The two-judges (*dual*) have decided best. 5. The two-bad shepherds had destroyed the sheep. 6. We had fortified the walls of the city. 7. The citizens have admired the words of the orator. 8. Ye have sent us two hundred darics. 9. We have destroyed the ships of the enemy (*pl.*). 10. They had furnished the ships of the merchants both with wine and corn.

4. Second Perfect and Pluperfect, and Second Aorist Tenses.

Exercise XXXVIII.—(I. G. page 87.)

1. αὐτὸς σὺν τοῖς ἵπποις καὶ τοῖς ἅρμασι κατέφυγεν ὁ Ἀσσύριος. 2. ὁ πατὴρ ἀποθνήσκων τῷ παιδὶ τόξευμα κατέλιπε. 3. οἱ ναῦται ἔτυπον ἅλα ἐρετμοῖς. 4. τὸ παῖδε τὸν ἵππον μάστιγι ἐτυπέτην. 5. ὁ στρατηγὸς τὸν στρατὸν ἀπέβαλε. 6. τὰ μικρὰ ἐσώσατε, τὰ δὲ μείζονα ἀπεβάλετε. 7. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς ἀγροὺς κατέλιπον. 8. φύσιν πονηρὰν μεταβαλεῖν οὐ ῥᾴδιον. 9. πᾶσιν λυπηρόν ἐστιν ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος φυγεῖν. 10. οἱ στρατιῶται τὰς ἀσπίδας ἀποβαλόντες, εἰς τὴν πόλιν κατέφυγον.

1. But (we) ourselves fled-for-refuge into the camp. 2. The parents at-their-death (*say* dying) bequeathed to their children self-respect (αἰδώς), not gold. 3. Those who were-dwelling-in (*use part.*) the country fled into the city. 4. The sailor struck the sea with his oar. 5. The soldiers cast-away (ἀποβάλλω) their shields. 6. The general invaded the country. 7. It is better to save life than to lose (it). 8. It is hard for old-men (*dat.*) to change their mode-of-life. 9. The men having left-behind-them (*aor. part.*) their property, fled from their country. 10. It is a most disgraceful thing for soldiers to cast-away their shields.

Note.—The following changes of vowels should be observed in the formation of the Second Perfect—

ᾰ after ρ becomes ᾱ: stem κραγ, pres. κράζω, I scream, perf. κέκρᾱγα.

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ᾰ otherwise becomes η: stem πλάγ, pres. πλήσσω, I strike, perf. πεπληγα.—Stem φαν, pres. φαίνω, I show, perf. πέφηνα.
ε becomes ο: stem στρεφ, pres. στρέφω, I turn, perf. ἔστροφα.
ι becomes οι: stem λιπ, pres. λείπω, I leave, perf. λέλοιπα.
υ often becomes ευ: stem φυγ, pres. φεύγω, I flee, perf. πέφευγα.

EXERCISE XXXIX.

1. οἱ δεσπόται τοὺς τῆς πόλεως νόμους ἐφθόρασι. 2. ἐγὼ μὲν εὖ πέπραγα, σὺ δὲ κακῶς πέπραγας. 3. ὁ στρατιώτης τὴν τάξιν λέλοιπεν. 4. ἡμεῖς δὲ ἀθλιώτατοι ἐκ τῆς πόλεως πεφεύγαμεν. 5. τὼ ἄνδρε κεκράγετον. 6. τὼ παῖδε κεκραγότε ἐφυγέτην. 7. ὁ ἡνίοχος τοὺς ἵππους πέπληγε. 8. τοὺς ἵππους τῇ μάστιγι πεπλήγατε. 9. τὸν ἄνδρα σὺν δίκῃ ἀπεκτόνει. 10. οἱ πολέμιοι κεκραγότες ἀπεπεφεύγεσαν.

1. I have struck (πλήσσω) thee, and thou hast cried-out. 2. But you who-had-fared (*part.*) well were rejoicing. 3. This man has destroyed all friendship. 4. Ye have left no honour (remaining). 5. But the greatest cowards (*say* the most cowardly, κακός) had fled away out-of the battle. 6. All have fled crying-out (*2nd perf. part.*). 7. The charioteers had struck (πλήσσω) the horses. 8. He has killed thee with justice. 9. He has utterly destroyed (διαφθείρω) all hopes. 10. The Athenians, trusting (*perf. part.* πείθω) to the counsel and opinion of Themistocles, had abandoned their city and fled away to their ships.

FOURTH GENERAL EXERCISE.—(Exercises XXXIII.–XXXIX.)

1. τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ στρατεύματος κατέλιπε φυλάττειν τὸ στρατόπεδον. 2. οἵδε μέν εἰσιν οὓς σὺ τρέφεις φυλακῆς ἕνεκα σαυτοῦ τε καὶ τῶν σῶν. 3. τὼ ξένω τώδε, Γοργίας τε καὶ Πῶλος, σοφὼ μὲν καὶ φίλω ἐστὸν ἐμώ, ἐνδεεστέρω * δὲ παῤῥησίας. 4. ἐμοὶ δὲ πέμποντι ἀναθήματα χρυσᾶ, πολλὰ δὲ ἀργυρᾶ, πάμπολλα δὲ θύοντι οἱ θεοὶ ἵλεῳ ἦσαν. 5. τὸν Δία πατέρα ἀνδρῶν τε καὶ θεῶν ὠνόμαζον οἱ ποιηταί. 6. Κύρῳ ἦν παράδεισος μέγας, ἀγρίων θηρίων πλήρης, ἃ ἐκεῖνος ἐθήρευεν. 7. Λακεδαιμόνιοι τριακοσίους εἰς Θερμοπύλας ἔπεμψαν. 8. ὅταν πλεῖστά τις ἔχῃ, τότε πλεῖστοι τούτῳ ἐπιβουλεύουσιν. 9. οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει ταύτῃ κατοικοῦντες ἐπεφεύγεσαν εἰς Πελοπόννησον. 10. τὰς ἡμισείας (ναῦς) τῶν νεῶν ἔστειλαν.

1. The Greeks used-to-call all others barbarians. 2. Most cities rear soldiers for-the-sake-of keeping-guard over (*say* of) their

* *Somewhat deficient in.* The Greek comparative, like the Latin, has sometimes this sense of *somewhat, rather.*

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country. 3. These men are most false and most rapacious, but are most deficient in-courage (*gen.*). 4. The Athenians, trusting (*perf. part.*) to Themistocles who-gave these orders (κελεύω *pres. part.*), have abandoned their-own city (of) Athens. 5. Cyrus has (*say* there is to Cyrus) a very large pleasure-ground, full-of various trees which he-himself has planted. 6. Stealing is a most disgraceful thing in (*say* to) men. 7. The Athenians sent (ἀποστέλλω) seventy ships. 8. The two generals were concealing the misfortune from their soldiers. 9. The temples were full-of the most beautiful offerings which these men have stolen. 10. The Lacedaemonians had sent ambassadors to the cities in Sicily.

Exercises on the Passive and Middle Voices of Verbs in Ω Uncontracted.

(I. G. pages 60–61.)

1. Present and Imperfect Tenses.

Exercise XL.—(I. G. page 89.)

Passive Voice.

A.—1. λέγεται δὲ αὕτη ἡ πόλις εἶναι μητρόπολις τῶν ἄλλων Αἰθιόπων. 2. τὸ ἰατρεύεσθαι ἡδύ ἐστι, καὶ χαίρουσιν οἱ ἰατρευόμενοι. 3. οἱ νεώτεροι παιδευέσθωσαν τῇ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων ἐμπειρίᾳ. 4. οἱ μηνυταὶ θανάτῳ ἐκολάζοντο. 5. τὸ κολάζεσθαι τῇ ψυχῇ ἄμεινόν ἐστι ἢ ἡ ἀκολασία. 6. οἱ Ἀσσύριοι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων βάρβαροι ἐνομίζοντο. 7. τὸ τύπτεσθαι ἐπὶ κόρρης ἀδικῶς οὐκ αἴσχιστόν ἐστι. 8. τὼ παῖδε ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐπαιδενέσθην. 9. ταῦτα ὑπὸ τῶν ἀγγέλων ἐπηγγέλλετο. 10. πότερος ἀθλιώτερός ἐστι, ὁ ἰατρευόμενος καὶ ἀπαλλαττόμενος τοῦ κακοῦ, ἢ ὁ μὴ * ἰατρευόμενος, ἔχων δέ (*translate*, but is still afflicted by it);

1. The Lacedaemonians were said to be very brave. 2. To be punished is better for all than intemperance. 3. Let the soldiers be cured by the physician. 4. Good men were admired for their prudence. 5. Let the elder be admired by the younger. 6. It is not disgraceful to be struck unjustly. 7. Those who were-being-punished were being-struck. 8. The dead are buried by-embalming (*say* being embalmed). 9. Let the weaker be guarded by the stronger. 10. Whether-of-the-two is the more unfortunate, he who is-justly-punished (*pres. part.*), or the intemperate man who is not* (μή) punished (*pres. part.*)?

* The following distinction between οὐ and μή should be remembered by the pupil—

οὐ denies.	μή forbids.
οὐ denies *a fact.*	μή denies *a supposition*

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Middle Voice and Deponent Verbs.

B.—1. οἱ πολῖται ἐβουλεύοντο καταλιπεῖν τὴν πόλιν. 2. ὁ ἵππος ἐπὶ (on) τὸ νῶτον δέχεται τὸν ἀναβάτην. 3. ἤκουσά ποτε Σωκράτους περὶ φιλίας διαλεγομένου. 4. πολλοὶ πάντων τῶν κερδῶν οὐκ ἀπέχονται. 5. τί οὐκ αὐτό μοι τοῦτο ἀπεκρίνου; 6. οἱ δὲ ἐν ταύτῃ χώρᾳ Δία θεῶν καὶ Διόνυσον μόνους σέβονται. 7. μαινόμεθα πάντες ὁπόταν ὀργιζώμεθα. 8. Ζήνων ὁ φιλόσοφος μεθης καὶ λαλιᾶς ἀπείχετο (*imperfect*). 9. πολυλόγων παρ' ἀνδρῶν προσδέχεσθε κακὴν συμβουλίαν. 10. γράμματα γράφουσι καὶ λογίζονται ψήφοισιν Ἕλληνες ἀπὸ τῶν ἀριστερῶν ἐπὶ (to) τὰ δεξιὰ φέροντες τὴν χεῖρα.

1. In-deliberating (*pres. part.*) quickly, we deliberate badly. 2. The two philosophers determined (*imperf.*) to abandon (2nd aor.) their country. 3. The horses receive their riders on (*ἐπί with acc.*) their backs. 4. We once heard the philosophers conversing concerning truth. 5. Men when-they-are-angry (*pres. part.*) are mad. 6. We worship God and not man. 7. Follow, dogs! 8. The citizens leave a great name to those who-follow (*pres. part.*). 9. The temperate abstain-from drunkenness, the prudent (abstain-from) gossip. 10. The Egyptians used-to-write (*imperf.*) letters and calculate with pebbles, carrying the hand from the right (-hand) (*plural*) to the left (-hand).

2. The Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses.

I. *Vowel stems.* II. *Mute stems.* III. *Liquid stems.*

(I. G. pages 90–92.)

Exercise XLI.

Passive and Middle.

Stems ending in a Vowel.

A.—1. οἱ ἐν βαλανείῳ λελουμένοι καθαροί εἰσιν. 2. τάδε τὰ δένδρα ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως πεφύτευνται. 3. ἡμῖν οὔτε ἄστη οὔτε γῆ πεφυτευμένη ἐστίν. 4. τὰ ἱερεῖα τοῖς θεοῖς μάτην ἐτέθυτο. 5. οἱ ἱερεῖς τὰ τεθυμένα λαμβάνουσι. 6. οὐ βουλεύεσθαι ὥρα ἀλλὰ βεβουλεῦσθαι. 7. τὰ ἐμπόρια ἐκέκλειτο. 8. οἱ Ἕλληνες ναυσὶ τῶν πολεμίων κατακέκλεινται. 9. καλῶς, ὦ παῖ, ὑπὸ τῶν διδασκάλων ἐπεπαίδευσο. 10. πάντες εὖ πεπαιδεύσθων.

1. These men have been washed in the bath. 2. The pleasure-ground is full-of trees which-have-been-planted. 3. The island is

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not bare, but well planted. 4. Many victims have been sacrificed to the sun. 5. The priests used-to-take (*imp.*) the flesh of the victims (*say* of those [animals] which had been sacrificed). 6. Let the trading-places be shut-up by our ships. 7. Those (men) who-have-deliberated (*part.*) well wish to guard the city. 8. The door has been shut in-vain. 9. These who-have-been-brought-up (*part.*) well by their parents, have been freed from evil (*pl.*). 10. It is a good thing to have been well brought-up.

Stems ending in a Mute and a Liquid.

B.—1. *αἱ σειραὶ ἐκ χρυσοῦ πεπλεγμέναι ἦσαν.* 2. *νυκτὸς αἱ γέφυραι κατεσκευασμέναι εἰσί.* 3. *οὗτοι τὸ αὐτὸ διαπεπραγμένοι εἰσί.** 4. *ὡς παρεσκεύαστο* (when preparations had been made), *Κῦρος ἐπὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἐστρατεύετο.* 5. *τετάχθω ὁ τοιοῦτος κατὰ* (on the side of) *δημοκρατίαν.* 6. *τῇ σῇ ἀρετῇ καὶ τῇ σῇ φρονήσει σεσώσμεθα.* 7. *καταλέλειπτο ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων πολλὰ πρόβατα.* 8. *καὶ ἄλλας εὐλαβείας πρὸς* (in addition to) *ταύτῃ ἔσκεμμαι* (*used actively*). 9. *οἱ πεπιστευκότες πεπεισμένοι εἰσί.* 10. *τὰ τῆς πόλεως τείχη κατέσκαπται ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων.*

1. They prepare plaited (*πλέκω*) ropes. 2. Those men had accomplished * the same things. 3. When (*ὡς*) all things had been prepared, Xerxes sent heralds into all the cities of Greece. 4. Some work has been assigned to each of the citizens in the state. 5. The work which-has-been-assigned (*perf. part.*) to you has been badly done. 6. Thou hast been preserved by my valour and prudence. 7. Guard the ships which have been left by the sailors. 8. Thou hast devised all precautions (*see sentence* 8 *above*). 9. The soldiers have been buried in the camp. 10. The bridges had been fortified in the winter.

C.—1. *ἐν τοῖς Δράκοντος νόμοις μία ζημία ἅπασιν ὥριστο.* 2. *ἱερόν ἐστι θησαυροῖς καὶ ἀναθήμασι κατεσκευασμένον.* 3. *ὡρίσθω μέχρι τοῦδε* (*tr.* thus far and no farther). 4. *χρήσιμόν τι ἐσκεμμένος ἥκω.* 5. *οἱ στρατιῶται εἰς* (for the purpose of) *ἁρπαγὴν ἐσπαρμένοι ἦσαν.* 6. *στρατηγὸς πολλοῖς πέπαρται δόρασι.* 7. *ἡ στρατιὰ διέσπαρται.* 8. *ἐλπὶς μία πᾶσι βροτοῖς λέλειπται.* 9. *πάντα αἵματι ἐπέφυρτο.* 10. *οἱ εὖ πεπαιδευμένοι πολλῶν κακῶν ἀπηλλαγμένοι εἰσί.*

1. Seasons have been appointed to all (*use ἕκαστος in pl.*). 2. The whole speech has been spoken. 3. He that-is-dead (*τελευτάω, perf. act.*) has been freed-from troubles and ills (*κακόν*). 4. All possessions had been abandoned. 5. But the whole house has been

* The perf. pass. of *διαπράσσω* is sometimes used in an active sense.

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defiled with blood. 6. Many children had been left-behind (λείπω). 7. All the soldiers had been pierced by the spears of the enemy (*pl.*). 8. Night does not conceal ill-deeds (*say*, things that have-been-badly-done). 9. A temple has been set-up to Athena by the Athenians. 10. Let him who has deliberated well (*part.*) be judged most prudent.

3. The First Future and First Aorist.

Exercise XLII.—(I. G. page 94.)

A.—1. ἑκάστῳ τῶν πολιτῶν τὸ ἴδιον ἔργον ἐτάχθη. 2. Νίνος ἡ πόλις ὑπὸ Νίνου, τοῦ τῶν Ἀσσυρίων βασιλέως, ἐκτίσθη. 3. Ὡρίων ὑπ' Ἀρτέμιδος ἐτοξεύθη. 4. ἀγὼν ὡς τάχιστα κριθήσεται. 5. Ἑλένη ὑπ' Ἀλεξάνδρου ἡρπάσθη. 6. τότε δὴ πάντες παῖδες ὑπὸ τοῦ σατράπου ἐφονεύθησαν. 7. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐτειχίσθησαν. 8. τοῦτο ἐν τῷ λόγῳ ἠναγκάσθημεν λέγειν. 9. οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει (ὄντες) ναυσὶ κατεκλείσθησαν. 10. ταῦτα τὰ ἀγγέλματα τοῖς Σπαρτιάταις ἐπαγγελθήσεται.

1. The Greeks were shut-up in (*say* into) the island. 2. To each of the citizens in the city his-own (ἴδιος) work will be assigned. 3. The words were believed by all. 4. Orion, the hunter, will be slain-with-the-bow by Artemis. 5. The contest was easily decided (κρίνω) by the judge. 6. The women were carried-off by the men. 7. The two-children were slain by their mother. 8. The cities will be fortified. 9. Thou wilt be compelled to say the same things in thy speech. 10. The citizens were compelled to guard the city.

B.—1. ἀλλ' ἐὰν πολλάκις ταὐτὰ ταῦτα λέγωμεν, πεισθήσει. 2. στέφανοι ὑπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν ἐπλέχθησαν. 3. οἱ νόμοι ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν λυθήσονται. 4. ἡ νῆσος ἀμφεκαλύφθη νεφέλαις. 5. ὦ Μήδεια, ἀδύνατόν ἐστι τοὺς φονευθέντας πρὸς τὸ φῶς ἀνάγειν. 6. ἡ πόλις ὑπὸ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων κατελύθη. 7. εἴθε πάντες ἀναγκασθεῖεν τοὺς παῖδας καλῶς παιδεύειν. 8. μέγας φόβος τοὺς ναύτας ἔχει, μὴ αἱ νῆες καταλυθῶσιν. 9. ὁ δράκων, ὁ τοῦ τῆς Γῆς ἐν Δελφοῖς μαντείου φύλαξ, ἐφονεύθη ὑπ' Ἀπόλλωνος. 10. οἱ Ἕλληνες δὶς ἐκ τῶν μεγίστων κινδύνων ἐσώθησαν.

1. If you say these things well, I shall be persuaded. 2. The ropes will be plaited by the sailors. 3. When the laws were repealed (*gen. absolute, see Syntax*) the citizens rejoiced (*imp.*). 4. The father will be troubled respecting the death of his children. 5. When her child (*fem.*) was murdered, the mother was not troubled. 6. The treaties were violated by the enemy (*pl.*). 7. If

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their father is willing (*gen. absolute*), the children will be well taught. 8. The son fears much (*say* a great fear holds the son) lest his father should be murdered (*subj.*). 9. When the bridges were destroyed (*gen. absolute*), the army was saved. 10. The oracle of Earth in Delphi was guarded by the dragon.

4. The Second Future and Second Aorist.

Exercise XLIII.—(I. G. page 95.)

1. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι λέγονται διαφθαρῆναι ὑπ' ἐκείνου. 2. οἱ πολῖται καθ' (throughout) Ἑλλάδα ἐσπάρησαν. 3. Ἀρμένιος ἐξεπλάγη. 4. πολλὰ χρήματα ἐκλάπη. 5. Πτολεμαίου ὑπὸ Γαλατῶν σφαγέντος (*gen. absolute*), ἡ Μακεδονικὴ δύναμις κατεκόπη. 6. οἱ ποιηταὶ ἐν τῷ νεῷ ταφήσονται. 7. τὸ μὲν σφαγῆναι δεινόν (is a terrible thing), εὔκλειαν δ' ἔχει. 8. ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ διεφθάρησαν νῆες τῶν Ἑλλήνων τεσσαράκοντα. 9. ἡ δὲ ψυχή, ἐπειδὰν ἀπαλλαγῇ τοῦ σώματος, ἔτι ἔστι (exists). 10. οἱ ἑταῖροι, τοῦ Ὕλου ὑπὸ Νυμφῶν ἁρπαγέντος, ἐξεπλάγησαν.

1. The ships of the Athenians were utterly-destroyed by the Peloponnesians. 2. The enemy (*pl.*) who-are-fleeing (*pres. part.*) will be scattered throughout (*κατά with accusative*) Greece. 3. The citizens were astounded (at) the treaties being violated (*use gen. absolute*). 4. The robber, having stolen the property (*say* the property being stolen, *gen. abs.*), paid the penalty. 5. Ptolemæus, the king of Macedonia, is said to have been slain by the Gauls. 6. The poets were buried in the temples. 7. The general has glory when the enemy (*pl.*) is routed (*gen. absolute*). 8. In this sea-fight all the ships of the Greeks will be utterly-destroyed. 9. The souls still live (*use εἰμί*) when they are freed-from their bodies. 10. Hylas will be carried-off by the nymphs on-account-of his beauty.

5. The Third Future or Future Perfect.

Exercise XLIV.—(I. G. page 96.)

1. μάτην τάδε πάντα πεπράξεται. 2. ἐμοὶ δὲ λελείψεται ἄλγεα (*for* ἄλγη) λυγρά. 3. σὺ χωρὶς τῶν ἄλλων λελείψει. 4. αἵματι παίδων οἶκος πεφύρσεται. 5. τότε δὴ κεκλείσεται ἡ θύρα. 6. αἱ νῆες κεραυνῷ πεπλήξονται.

1. This indeed will have been said and done most admirably (*use neut. sing. superlative of* καλός). 2. Many enjoyments will be left to you. 3. We shall be left without companions. 4. My hands will have been defiled (*say*, I shall have been defiled as-to-

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my-hands *acc.*) with blood. 5. Then, indeed, the doors will have been shut: in vain shall I have wept (*say*, will it have been wept by me, *dat.*). 6. Thou wilt have been struck with a thunderbolt.

Exercises on the Middle Voice of Verbs in Ω.

(I. G. pages 62–63.)

1. Future.—(I. G. page 97.)

Exercise XLV.

1. περὶ τῶνδε βουλευσόμεθα. 2. τοῖς ἄρχουσιν ἀεὶ πείσει. 3. πᾶς τις (every one) θαυμάσεται ἀκούων ταῦτα. 4. ἐς βαλανεῖον ἦλθε* λουσόμενος† (with the intention of washing). 5. οὔποτε βουλήσεται ὁ ἄνθρωπος κακῶς πράττειν. 6. σκέψεται πότερον τοῦτον ἡγεμόνα (*translate* as leader) ἕξομεν. 7. οὔποτε παύσονται τοῦ φιλανθρώπου τρόπου. 8. πολλῶν πόνων παύσεσθε. 9. οἱ πολέμιοι ἐπὶ τὰς πόλεις στρατεύσονται. 10. ὑμῖν ἐλέγομεν ὅτι πορευσοίμεθα.

1. I will deliberate about these things. 2. Good men will obey their rulers. 3. We will cease saying such things. 4. I shall not admire men-who (*article*) say (*particip.*) such things. 5. Benevolent men will never wish to injure their friends. 6. We came (ἦλθομεν) to the bath with-the-intention-of washing ourselves (*see sentence* 4 *above*). 7. Thou wilt cease from thy (*say* the) villany. 8. We will spare these enemies. 9. The general said that (ὅτι) he would march against the city. 10. He will not cease from his benevolent ways (τρόπος *sing.*).

2. First Aorist.—(I. G. page 98.)

Exercise XLVI.

1. τοὺς πελταστὰς ἐδέξαντο οἱ βάρβαροι καὶ ἐμάχοντο. 2. ἀπόκριναι τί ἐστι τοῦτο. 3. ὁ Τάνταλος τοῦ σίτου οὐ δυνατὸς ἦν γεύσασθαι. 4. λογισώμεθα ὁπόσα μοι ὀφείλεις. 5. παύσασθε λέγουσαι. 6. ἐλογίσατο δώδεκα μνᾶς. 7. ἀνδρῶν Ἄρης ἐφείσατο. 8. ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ ἐλουσάμην. 9. τοῦτο νῦν σκεψώμεθα, ὦ φίλε. 10. τὼ ῥήτορε τὴν ἐμὴν ἀκολασίαν ἐμεμψάσθην.

* ἦλθον, 2nd aor. fr. ἔρχομαι, *I come.*
† λούω is *I wash*, λούομαι, *I wash myself.*

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1. We ought to receive the enemy (*pl.*) bravely. 2. Let Gorgias answer. 3. Tantalus did not taste the food. 4. Reckon how much you owe us. 5. Cease speaking, lady. 6. I reckoned three minæ. 7. The brave man ought to repel his enemies. 8. Let us bathe (i. e. wash-ourselves) in yonder (ἐκεῖνος) river. 9. Now consider these things, my boy. 10. On account of these things thou didst blame my opinion.

3. Second Aorist.—(I. G. page 98.)

Exercise XLVII.

1. πιθοῦ τῷ πατρί σοι λέγοντι (when he speaks). 2. ποῖ τραπώμεθα, ὦ ἑταῖροι, ποῖ καταφύγωμεν; 3. Φίλιππος ἐν φόβῳ ἦν (was afraid), μὴ ἐκφύγοι τὰ πράγματα αὐτόν. 4. οἱ Ἡλίου ἵπποι ἐξετράποντο τῆς ὁδοῦ. 5. ἔλεγον Ἀρίστιππον τὴν Κυρηναϊκὴν φιλοσοφίαν καταβαλέσθαι.* 6. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ κατελίποντο υἱοὺς ὁμοίους ἑαυτοῖς. 7. οὐκ εἶχον† ὅποι‡ τράποιντο. 8. Ἀμφίων καὶ Ζηθεύς, τὼ Δίος υἱώ, τείχει περιεβαλέτην τὰς Θήβας.

1. I did not obey (my) companions when they spoke (*pres. part.*) to me. 2. The soldiers turned-themselves to flight. 3. I had not (*see No. 7 above*) whither I might turn myself (*optative*). 4. We were in fear lest (μή) we might be turned out of (*opt.*) the way. 5. The ancients used to say (*imperf.*) that Phaeton, while-driving (*pres. part.*) the chariot of his father, was turned out of the way (*see No. 5 above*). 6. Obey your parents when-they-speak (*pres. part.*) to you. 7. Miltiades is said to have left-behind a son like himself. 8. The citizens surrounded the camp with walls.

Fifth General Exercise.

(On all preceding Grammar.)

1. ἡμεῖς σὺν ἵπποις τοῖς δυνατωτάτοις καὶ ἀνδράσι πορευώμεθα. 2. μεῖζον ἀγαθόν ἐστιν αὐτὸν ἀπαλλαγῆναι κακοῦ τοῦ μεγίστου ἢ ἄλλον ἀπαλλάξαι. 3. λοῦνται δὲ δὶς τῆς ἡμέρας ἑκάστης ψυχρῷ (*sc.* ὕδατι), καὶ δὶς ἑκάστης νυκτός. 4. Παυσανίας ἐκ Λακεδαίμονος στρατηγὸς ὑπὸ Ἑλλήνων ἐξεπέμφθη μετὰ εἴκοσι νεῶν ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου. 5. τῶν Ἀθηναίων Καλλίμαχος, ἀνὴρ ἄριστος, πολλοῖς πεπαρμένος δόρασι, διεφθάρη. 6. ὁ δὲ Κῦρος τῶνδε ἕνεκα ἐξάγειν αὐτοὺς ἐβούλετο εἰς τὴν τῶν πολεμίων χώραν ὡς τάχιστα. 7. κατελέλειπτο ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων πολλὰ πρόβατα.

* For the rule for the Accusative and Infinitive, see Syntax, § 36.
† Imperfect of ἔχω, *I have*.
‡ The form ὅποι is relative, whereas ποῖ is interrogative; so ὅποσος, πόσος.

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8. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες τὰ παρηγγελμένα ἔπραττον. 9. οὐ γὰρ διαπέπρακται ἡμῖν ἃ βουλόμεθα. 10. πρεσβυτέροις νεωτέρων πάντων ἄρχειν προστετάξεται.

1. Speak and it shall be done (*use fut. perf.*). 2. Many oxen had been left-behind in the camp. 3. Pythagoras (Πυθαγόρας) first called himself a philosopher; the more ancient were called σοφοί. 4. Having been persuaded by my friends, I was freed-from the most disgraceful slavery. 5. To all younger (men) it has been assigned to obey (*2nd aorist*) the elder. 6. You-two had always pursued pleasure rather than reputation. 7. The Athenians abandoned the city which had been rased-to-the-ground (*perf. pass. part.*). 8. Twice on that day they bathed in the river. 9. The islands were full of various trees which the sailors had planted. 10. Many temples have been set-up to the gods by men.

Exercises on Contracted Verbs.

(I. G. pages 70, 71.)

I. *Verbs in* αω.

Present and Imperfect Active.

Exercise XLVIII.

Note.—Some stems in *a* have a preference for η, which they admit in the place of ᾱ: as ζάω, *I live*, ζῇς, ζῇ, ζῆτε, ζῆν; πεινάω, *I am hungry*, πεινῆν; διψάω, *I thirst*, διψῆν; so also χράομαι, *I make use of*, and a few others.

1. ἀγαπᾶτε τοὺς ἐχθροὺς ὑμῶν. 2. οὐκ αἰσχύνονται ταῦτα τολμῶντες. 3. ἡ ὀργὴ πολλὰ δρᾶν κακὰ ἡμᾶς ἀναγκάζει. 4. εἰ θεοί τι δρῶσιν αἰσχρόν, οὐκ εἰσὶν θεοί. 5. ἦν δέ, ὅτε ἐτελεύτα, ἀμφὶ τὰ πεντήκοντα ἔτη. 6. οἱ φαῦλοι τῶν σωμάτων μᾶλλον ἢ τῶν ψυχῶν ἐρῶσι. 7. πᾶς νοῦν ἔχων τιμάτω τὰς τῶν γονέων εὐχάς. 8. ὁ γὰρ ἄνθρωπος οὐ τοῖς σκέλεσιν ζῇ, ἀλλὰ τῷ νῷ. 9. πῶς ἂν τολμῷην πεινῆν τε καὶ διψῆν. 10. οἱ παῖδες, τοῦ θέρους τελευτῶντος (*gen. abs. see Syntax*, § 20), ἔτι ἔζων.

1. He was about (*use* μέλλω) to die. 2. For good men love their enemies. 3. The woman, though-venturing-on (*pres. part. of* τολμάω) these things, is not ashamed. 4. We all do many disgraceful things in-anger (*dative*). 5. They were, when they died, about seventy years (old). 6. Boy, be silent; honour those-who-are (*use*

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art.) older. 7. Let all who-have (*pres. part.*) intelligence honour the words of the wise. 8. For ye live not by your legs, but by your intelligence. 9. We dared both to hunger and to thirst rather than to do such things. 10. Let not fear conquer thee.

Present and Imperfect Passive and Middle.

Exercise XLIX.

1. οἱ θεοὶ χαίρουσι τιμώμενοι ὑπ' (ὑπὸ) ἀνθρώπων. 2. οὗτοι χρῶνται τῇ ἰσχύϊ καὶ τῇ τέχνῃ οὐκ ὀρθῶς. 3. δεῖ μέντοι, ὦ Σώκρατες, τῇ ῥητορικῇ χρῆσθαι (*see note above*) ὥσπερ τῇ ἄλλῃ πάσῃ ἀγωνίᾳ. 4. τοῖς τῶν φίλων λόγοις οἱ ἀγαθοὶ νικῶνται. 5. εἴθε πάντες οἱ πρεσβύτεροι ὑπὸ τῶν νεωτέρων τιμῷντο. 6. οἱ σώφρονες τῇ ὀργῇ οὐκ ἐχρῶντο. 7. πειρώμεθα αὐτοῖς ἀποκρίνεσθαι. 8. εἴθε τοῦ πράγματος αἰτιῷσθε αὐτούς. 9. τινές σε ἤδη αἰτιῶνται. 10. μὴ κακὸν κακῷ ἰᾶσθε.*

1. Men are pleased when-they-are-loved (*part.*) by the gods. 2. O boys, exercise (*χράομαι*) your strength rightly. 3. But you, O Socrates, did not use your rhetoric rightly. 4. Cowards are accused by their own words. 5. May all you (who are) younger be conquered by the words of (your) elders. 6. We who-are (*part.*) prudent do not indulge in anger. 7. Endeavour to answer us. 8. Thou venturest to accuse this man of cowardice. 9. Let us not accuse the others of indulging (*verbal subst.*) anger. 10. It is not (the part) of a prudent man to make bad worse (*see sentence* 10 *above*).

II. Verbs in εω.—(I. G. pages 72, 73)

Present and Imperfect Active.

Exercise L.

1. καλῶς μοι δοκεῖς λέγειν. 2. ὄφις μ' ἔτυψε μικρὸς πτερωτός, ὃν καλοῦσι μέλιτταν οἱ γεωργοί. 3. μία χελιδὼν ἔαρ οὐ ποιεῖ. 4. οἱ θῶες πολεμοῦσι τοῖς κυσὶ καὶ τοῖς λέουσι. 5. τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἄλλα πάντες ὑμεῖς ἐποιεῖτε. 6. ἀλλ' ὡς (that, *i.e.*, to prove that) ἀληθῆ λέγω, κάλει τοὺς μάρτυρας. 7. οἱ βάρβαροι ὑμῶν τὴν πόλιν ἐπολιορκοῦν. 8. ὁ στρατηγὸς ὑπεχώρει. 9. οἱ νόμοι μοι δοκοῦσιν οἱ πολλοὶ ταῦτα δύο μάλιστα διδάσκειν, ἄρχειν τε καὶ ἄρχεσθαι. 10. οὐχ ἑαυτοῦ κατηγορεῖ, ἀλλὰ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ.

1. Lacedaemonians, you are doing wrong (*say* things not just). 2. Consider (*use σκοπέω*) whether (*ἐάν*) I seem to you to speak well.

* Proverbial for "making bad worse."

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3. Neglect not the small winged (creatures) which the husbandman calls bees. 4. We act worthily (do things worthy) of ourselves and of the fathers whose sons we are (*say* of whom we are). 5. Let them not war with their friends. 6. We were waging war against the fortunate (*εὐτυχέω part.*) not (against) those who-were-discouraged (*part. pres.*). 7. But (to prove) that we say truly (true things), call (*pl.*) the witnesses. 8. The two generals were besieging all the cities. 9. The Lacedaemonians neglecting their reputation, were retiring. 10. You are accusing (*κατηγορέω*) yourselves, not us.

Present and Imperfect Passive and Middle.

Exercise LI.

1. *οἱ Περσῶν νόμοι τοῦ κοινοῦ ἀγαθοῦ ἐπιμελοῦνται.* 2. *οὗτος δικαίως ἀνδραποδώδης καλεῖται.* 3. *τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν θεῶν φιλούμενόν ἐστιν ὅσιον.* 4. *Γανυμήδης ἐν τῷ Ὀλύμπῳ τοῦ τῶν θεῶν συμποσίου ἐπεμελεῖτο.* 5. *φύλαττε σεαυτόν, εἰ μέλλεις ἐπαινεῖσθαι.* 6. *φιλείσθων μὲν οἱ τοὺς ἄλλους φιλοῦσι, μισείσθων δὲ οἱ τοὺς ἄλλους μισοῦσιν.* 7. *ἀμελοῦντες τῶν οἰκείων τῶν ἀλλοτρίων ἐπιμελοῦνται.* 8. *νῦν δὲ φοβούμεθα μὴ ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καταφρονώμεθα.* 9. *κατὰ* (by) *θάλατταν ἐπολεμεῖτο ὁ πόλεμος.* 10. *αἰδεῖσθε τοὺς θεούς, καταφρονεῖτε τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων.*

1. The laws of the Persians used-to-take-care-of the common good. 2. These-men are justly called slavish. 3. That which-is-holy is loved by the gods. 4. Ganymede is said to take-care-of the feasts in Olympus. 5. Bad-men hate those who-are-praised. 6. We-who love others are loved, but they-who hate (others) are hated. 7. By-taking-care-of (*pres. part.*) the (things) of-others they used-to-neglect their-own. 8. Ye were fearing lest you should be injured. 9. The war is being-waged by (*κατά with acc.*) sea. 10. Let (us) all reverence the gods.

III. Verbs in οω.—(I. G. pages 74, 75.)

Present and Imperfect Active.

Exercise LII.

1. *οἱ πολέμιοι ἐδῄουν τὴν γῆν.* 2. *οἱ γὰρ πολλοὶ τὴν μὲν ἀλήθειαν ἀγνοοῦσι, πρὸς δὲ τὴν δόξαν ἀποβλέπουσιν.* 3. *Διογένης ὡμοίου τοὺς φιλαργύρους τοῖς ὑδρωπικοῖς.* 4. *ἐλευθεροῦτε πατρίδα, ἐλευθεροῦτε δὲ παῖδας.* 5. *Οἰδίπους ὤρθου πόλιν.* 6. *οὐκ ἔστιν ἀγαθοῦ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας πάσας πληροῦν.* 7. *οἱ στρατιῶται ἐπλησίαζον, ἵνα τὴν πόλιν ἐρημοῖεν.* 8. *Ζεὺς τὰ ὑψηλὰ*

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ταπεινοῖ, ἵνα τὰ ταπεινὰ ὑψοῖ. 9. οἱ Πέρσαι τοὺς Λυδοὺς ἐδούλουν. 10. πάντες τὴν ἀλήθειαν ζηλούντων.

1. The general was laying-waste the whole land. 2. For the majority (*οἱ πολλοί*), being ignorant-of the truth, satisfy all their desires. 3. Diogenes is said to liken the covetous to men-with-the-dropsy (*adj.*). 4. May we set-free our city, may we set-free our country. 5. Ye are making-desolate the house, O children. 6. Good-men wish to raise-up the city. 7. Thou wast laying-waste the city (*ἄστυ*) with fire. 8. Be ye ignorant-of violence, strive after good-government. 9. The enemy were approaching, laying-waste and making-desolate the country. 10. The wise man strives-after truth.

Present and Imperfect Passive and Middle.

Exercise LIII.

1. ὁ πονῶν πλεῖστα οὗτος τῶν μεγίστων ἀξιοῦται. 2. οἱ Λυδοὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Περσῶν ἐδουλοῦντο. 3. ταῦτα πάντα ἄξιά ἐστι ζηλοῦσθαι. 4. τὰ δώματα τῶν οἰκετῶν ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἠρημοῦτο. 5. οὐ φεύξεσθε, ἵνα μὴ δουλῶσθε; 6. οὐ φεύξει, ἵνα μὴ δουλοῖ; 7. οἱ φιλάργυροι ὡμοιοῦντο τοῖς ὑδρωπικοῖς ὑπὸ Διογένου. 8. οὐ πρέπει θεοὺς ὁμοιοῦσθαι βροτοῖς. 9. οἱ ὑψηλοὶ ταπεινοῦντο, οἱ ταπεινοὶ ὑψοῦντο. 10. οἱ τῇ σοφίᾳ γαυρούμενοι ταπεινούσθων.

1. Those-who labour (*pres. part.*) most (*see No.* 1 *above*) are deemed-worthy of the greatest (rewards). 2. The barbarians were-being-enslaved by the Romans. 3. All such things are with-justice (*adv.*) striven after. 4. Let the cities be made-desolate. 5. We will flee, in-order-that we may not be punished. 6. Thou didst flee (*2nd aor.*), in-order-that thou mightest not be punished. 7. The general was deceived by the soldiers. 8. It is not fitting for us (*dat.*) to pride ourselves on our wisdom. 9. Those-who are opposed (*pres. part.*) to the good (*pl.*) are opposed to God. 10. Thou art humbled, but *he* is exalted.

IV. The other Tenses of Contracted Verbs.

(I. G. page 102.)

Exercise LIV.

1. ἡ λύπη πεπλήρωκεν (hath filled) ὑμῶν τὴν καρδίαν. 2. ὁ θεὸς ἐποίησε τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὴν γῆν καὶ πάντα τὰ ἐν αὐτοῖς (ὄντα). 3. ἡ τῶν τυράννων ὕβρις κινήσει τὸν δῆμον. 4. Κόνων τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἠλευθέρωσε καὶ τὰ τῆς πατρίδος τείχη ὤρθωσεν.

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5. *οὔποτε τὴν Ἀττικὴν γῆν πεπάτηκα.* 6. *ἐγώ σοι πειράσομαι ἀποκαλύψαι τὴν δύναμιν ἅπασαν.* 7. *οἱ ἔφοροι τὸν ἄνδρα ἐζημίωσαν.* 8. *ἡ τῶν Συρακοσίων πόλις μεγάλοις λιμέσιν ἐκεκόσμητο.* 9. *πένητες ἦμεν, ἀλλ' οὔποτ' οὐδὲν* ἠτήσαμεν οὐδὲ ἐκλέψαμεν.* 10. *ἅπαντα τὰ τῶν Περσῶν ἱερὰ καὶ* (even) *οἱ Μῆδοι τετιμήκασιν.*

1. Grief will fill our heart. 2. God hath made all things in heaven and earth. 3. By your (*sing.*) violence you aroused the people. 4. Conon will free Greece and will raise-up the walls. 5. For by-this-time (*ἤδη*) we had trodden the land of the Grecks. 6. We will try to disclose these things. 7. The soldiers were punished by the Ephors. 8. He has adorned the city of the Syracusans with a great harbour. 9. We are poor, but we will never beg nor steal anything (*see note to No. 9 above*). 10. The ships were manned (*πληρόω*) as quickly-as-possible.

Sixth General Exercise.

On the Contracted Verbs and all preceding Grammar.

1. *ὁ δὲ Κῦρος συνεκάλεσε πάντας τοὺς ἀδικηθέντας.* 2. *οὐ τοῖς ἀρχεῖν βουλομένοις μέμφομαι.* 3. *ἀλλ' εἰ δοκεῖ* (seems good) *τούτοις, διαλέγου τε καὶ ἐρώτα ὅ τι βούλει.* 4. *πολλοὶ δρῶντες τὰ αἴσχιστα, λόγους τοὺς ἀρίστους ἀσκοῦσιν.* 5. *ἀπήλλακται† ἡδονὴ τοῦ νικᾶν.* 6. *σὺ δέ, ἐρωτῶν καὶ ἐρωτώμενος, ὥσπερ ἐγώ τε καὶ Γοργίας, ἐλεγχέ τε καὶ ἐλέγχου.* 7. *οἵπερ χθὲς ἐκράτουν, σήμερον κρατοῦνται, αὔριον δὲ κρατήσουσι.* 8. *τῶν μὲν ἐπιθυμιῶν αἱ μὲν πληρούμεναι βελτίω ποιοῦσι τὸν ἄνθρωπον, αἱ δὲ χείρω.* 9. *οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι ὑπεχώρουν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ὅπως πειρῷντο τοῦ τείχους.* 10. *Ἰσοκράτης ἔλεγεν τοὺς μὲν γονέας τοῦ ζῆν, τοὺς δὲ διδασκάλους τοῦ εὖ ζῆν εἶναι αἰτίους* (*lr.* the authors).

1. Call-together all those who-have-injured (*perf. part.*) you. 2. I pitied him who-was-wishing (*part.*) to rule. 3. But if it seems-good (*δοκέω*) both to them and to you (*pl.*), do you converse and ask whatever you please (*βούλομαι*). 4. Many who practise the fairest (*ἀγαθός*) speeches, do the falsest (deeds). 5. Do you (*pl.*), asking and being asked, refute and be refuted. 6. We-who yester-

* A negative is not neutralized by a subsequent *compound* negative of the same kind, but only continued. In translating, the negative is employed *only once* in English, and the place of the other negative is supplied by an indefinite: e.g. *οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν κρεῖσσον ἢ νόμοι πόλει, there is not anything better for a state than laws.*

† *ἀπαλλάσσω* has here the sense of being "*far removed from.*"

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day were conquered will to-day be conquerors. 7. By satisfying all (your) desires you utterly-destroy your soul. 8. We will endeavour to retire, in-order-that we may save our city. 9. Isocrates used-to-advise all men to honour their teachers. 10. Having committed the greatest injuries (*say* having injured most greatly) of (all) men in Macedonia, he is the most wretched of all the Macedonians, and (*say* but) not the most fortunate.

Exercises on Verbs in μι.

First Class—ἱστημι, τίθημι, δίδωμι.

1. ἵστημι.—(I. G. pages 104, 105.)

Exercise LV.

Active Voice.

A.—1. σκοποὺς καθίστης. 2. τετραρχίας καθιστᾶσιν ἵνα πόλεις δουλεύωσιν. 3. ἀθυμοῦντες ἄνδρες οὔπω τρόπαιον ἔστησαν (*aor.* 1). 4. φυλάττεσθε, μὴ αἱ ἐπιθυμίαι ὑμᾶς τῆς ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν ὁδοῦ ἀφιστῶσι. 5. ἀναστήσω λιθίνην στήλην τῆς νίκης ἕνεκα. 6. οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοὺς συμμάχους ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπέστησαν (*aor.* 1). 7. οὐ γὰρ ἡ πληγὴ παρέστησε τὴν ὀργήν, ἀλλ' ἡ ἀτιμία. 8. παράστα τοῖς πένησι. 9. ἡμᾶς κελεύει καταστῆσαι ἄλλον ἄρχοντα ἀντὶ αὐτοῦ. 10. ἡ δέσποινα τοὺς οἰκέτας ἐκ τῶν ὕπνων ἀνίστη.

1. Set watchmen. 2. He used-to-establish tetrarchies in-order-that he might enslave the countries. 3. The soldiers when-they-conquered (*part.*) used-to-set-up trophies. 4. Fear possesses (ἔχω) me lest the allies may revolt from us and go-to-war (*say*, revolting (*aor.* 2 *part.*) may go to war). 5. The generals set-up (*aor.* 1) monuments of-stone. 6. He sets watchmen in all the cities. 7. The words of the ambassadors raise (παρίστημι) hopes. 8. He will always help those who-have-been-conquered (*perf. part.*). 9. May the slaves arouse their masters from sleep. 10. It is not (the part) of good citizens to establish tyrants.

B.—1. ἐκέλευσε τὸ ἅρμα στῆναι. 2. πολλαὶ καὶ μεγάλαι πολεῖς τοῦ παρεστῶτος ἔτους ἀφεστᾶσι. 3. οὐκ ἐνταῦθ' ἔστηκε τὸ πρᾶγμα. 4. οἱ Σικελοὶ οὐκ ἀφέστασαν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. 5. ἀπέστησαν δὲ αὗται τέσσαρες καὶ εἴκοσι μυριάδες Αἰγυπτίων ἐς τοὺς Αἰθίοπας. 6. τί δὲ ἕστηκας ἐν πύλαις ἔτι, ἀλλ' οὐ βαδίζεις;

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1. Standing in (*say* into) the midst he called-together his own soldiers. 2. After (*μετά with acc.*) him (*οὗτος*) another rose. 3. You must (*δεῖ*) bear the present disease lightly. 4. The misfortunes of the present time are heavy. 5. The misfortune had not stood there. 6. Why do we still stand (*perf.*) in the gates, and (*say* but) not go?

Exercise LVI.

Passive and Middle Voice.

1. *λύπης μεθίστασο.* 2. *οἱ στρατιῶται ἔκοντες ἐκ τῆς τάξεως μεθίσταντο.* 3. *οἱ Ἀσσύριοι ἀνίστανται ἐκ τῆς ἐνέδρας.* 4. *οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐπὶ τούτοις συνίστανται.* 5. *εὕδεις; ἀνίστω.* 6. *οἱ στρατιῶται δειπνήσαντες καὶ φύλακας καταστησάμενοι ἐκοιμήθησαν.* 7. *ὁ Πειραιεὺς ἐμπόριον ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων κατεστάθη.* 8. *ἡ πόλις σωθήσεται ὑπὸ τῶν ταῖς ὑμῶν βουλαῖς ἀνθισταμένων.* 9. *τὼ στρατηγὼ τοὺς πολεμίους τρεψαμένω τρόπαια ἐστησάσθην.* 10. *οἱ θεοὶ τοῖς ἀργοῖσιν οὐ παραστήσονται.*

1. Cease-from (*pl.*) your present violence. 2. Men-who resist (*part.*) those-who are-in-power (*part.*) are not worthy of praise. 3. The Assyrians rose-up from the ambush. 4. Solon forms (*συνίστημι mid.*) the council in the Areopagus of the yearly archons (*see In. Gr. I. Ex.* lvi. 10). 5. Sleep ye? wake up. 6. May the gods assist those-who are discouraged (*part.*). 7. Let it not occur to (*παρίστημι mid.*) any one to do such things. 8. We praise those-who resist (*part. mid.*) your plans. 9. The soldiers having dined set guards. 10. Mayest thou cease-from thy grief.

2. *τίθημι.*—(I. G. pages 106, 107.)

Exercise LVII.

A.—1. *Μίνως τοῖς Κρησὶ νόμους τίθησι.* 2. *καὶ (also) ἐμὲ κοινωνὸν τῆς ψήφου ταύτης τίθει* (*tr.* account). 3. *τὴν σιγήν σου συγχώρησιν θήσω.** 4. *δύο εἴδη θῶμεν πειθοῦς, τὸ μὲν πίστιν παρεχόμενον, τὸ δὲ ἐπιστήμην.* 5. *οἱ θεοὶ Τιθωνὸν πολυετῆ καὶ μακρόβιον ἔθεσαν.* 6. *τὸν νόμον πρὸς ἡμῶν* (in our favour) *τιθέασι.* 7. *οἱ ἄρχοντες τὰ τοῦ πολεμοῦ διέθεσαν.* 8. *οὐδεὶς ἔστιν ᾧ ἐστι δύναμις τοσαύτη ἐμὲ ὧδε διαθεῖναι.* 9. *πάντας τοὺς οἰκέτας εἰς τὸ δεσμωτήριον ἀπετίθη.* 10. *ταῖς πόλεσιν οὐκ ἔξεστι τὰς σπονδὰς μετατιθέναι.*

1. Minos made (*aor.* 1) laws for the Cretans. 2. Account us also companions in (*say* of) these votes. 3. Let us take the silence of these men for consent.* 4. The philosophers used-to-give (*τίθημι*)

* *τὴν σιγὴν συγχώρησιν θεῖναι* = to take silence for consent.

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two forms of persuasion. 5. Unjust men will also make their laws unjust. 6. To take silence for consent is not safe. 7. The gods arranged the world (*say* the things-which are). 8. Give (*sing.*) the law in my favour (*see sentence 6 above*). 9. It is not lawful to put these men into the prison. 10. Why dost thou treat these men badly?

B.—1. παρετίθει ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν κρέα. 2. οἱ παρατιθέντες (the serving men) οἶνόν τε καὶ σῖτον φέρουσιν. 3. εἴθε γὰρ ἐμοὶ οἱ θεοὶ δύναμιν παραθεῖεν. 4. ὁ οἰκέτης λόγους ψευδεῖς συνέθηκε. 5. οἱ ἱστοριογράφοι τοῦτον τὸν λόγον συνέθεσαν. 6. προὐτεθείκει τὸν παῖδα θηρσὶν ἁρπαγήν. 7. γνώμας προτίθει αὖθις τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. 8. θέτωσαν ἐν φρενὸς δέλτοισι τὰ λελεγμένα. 9. οὗτος γὰρ ἡμᾶς εὖ διατέθεικε. 10. πρὸς κακοῖσι προσθήσεις κακόν.

1. He had set wine upon (*ἐπί with acc.*) the table. 2. The serving-man puts flesh (*pl.*) upon the table. 3. O ye gods, grant us the power. 4. The poets composed many poems. 5. The two-leaders instituted contests. 6. You are-about to expose the woman (as) a prey to the birds. 7. (By) arranging our own houses well we shall manage well the common-affairs of the state. 8. The majority (*οἱ πολλοί*) praise the-man-who added (*aor. 2 part.*) this clause (*λόγος*) to the law. 9. The generals put-forth most beautiful prizes for the army. 10. It-is-lawful for all citizens to set-forth their opinions.

Exercise LVIII.

Passive and Middle Voice.

1. οὐ ῥᾳδίως διετέθη. 2. ἐσθίετε τὰ παρατιθέμενα ὑμῖν. 3. βούλονται ἀποθέσθαι τὴν στολὴν τὴν Σκυθικήν. 4. ὅπου οἱ πολῖται δίκαιοι καὶ (also) οἱ νόμοι δίκαιοι τεθήσονται. 5. δέκα ἔτεα (*for* ἔτη) χρήσονται νόμοις οὓς ἂν Σόλων θῆται. 6. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν σίδηρον κατέθεντο. 7. βουλεύσθε εὖ καὶ ἀίδιον δόξαν κατατίθεσθε. 8. ἀποθέμενοι τὸν νόμον μέλλουσι τὴν δημοκρατίαν καταλύειν. 9. οἱ τύραννοι, τῆς δημοκρατίας καταλυθείσης, νόμους ἔθεσαν. 10. καὶ (even) τοῖς τἆλλα (in other respects) χείροσι δίκαιόν ἐστι τὴν ἐς (in regard to) πολεμοὺς ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος ἀνδρείαν προτίθεσθαι.

1. He had not been very-gently (*use ῥᾳδίως*) managed. 2. We will use the things-which are-set-before (*part.*) us. 3. They were putting-away the Scythian dress. 4. Just citizens will make-for-themselves just laws. 5. Most useful laws were made by Solon. 6. The sword has been laid-by by the Athenians. 7. He who

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deliberates well lays-up-for-himself (*κατατίθημι*) everlasting glory. 8. Let us put-away disgraceful desires. 9. Even for those-who-are-brave (*dat.*) in other respects it is disgraceful to exhibit (*προτίθημι*) cowardice in respect to (*ἐς*) wars in-behalf-of their country. 10. The unjust citizens disregarded (*ἀποτίθημι*) the laws.

3. δίδωμι.—(I. G. pages 108, 109.)

Exercise LIX.

Active Voice.

A.—1. *ἡ μωρία δίδωσιν ἀνθρώποις κακά.* 2. *βουλήν μοι δὸς περὶ τούτου.* 3. *λέγουσιν ὅτι Αἴολος ἔδωκεν Ὀδυσσεῖ τοὺς ἀνέμους ἐν ἀσκῷ.* 4. *διδόντες τὰ δῶρα τῷ βασιλεῖ αὐτῶν, ἔλεγον τάδε* (*tr.* as follows). 5. *ὁ Κῦρος τὰ θηρία ἐδίδου τῷ πάππῳ.* 6. *ἡδέως δέχομαι ὅσα σὺ διδῷς.* 7. *τούτῳ ὁ Κῦρος δοὺς ἡγεμόνας* τῆς ὁδου, πορεύεσθαι ἐκέλευεν.* 8. *πεντήκοντα τάλαντα αὐτοῖς διδόᾱσιν.* 9. *ἡμῖν τε καὶ τοῖς φίλοις πᾶσιν οἱ θεοὶ ὄλβον διδοῖεν.* 10. *τοῖς τοὺς νόμους ἀποτιθεμένοις πρέπει δίκην δοῦναι.*

1. Thou givest me evil (*pl.*) instead of good. 2. Give (*pl.*) them counsel concerning these (matters). 3. Aeolus gives the winds to Ulysses in a bag. 4. May the gods give you prosperity. 5. Giving the gifts to the king, he spoke as-follows (*τάδε*). 6. The intemperate-man pays the penalty for (*say* of) his violence. 7. We will gladly accept as-many-things-as our grandfather offers (*δίδωμι, subj.*) 8. It is better to give to the poor (*πτωχός*) than to the wealthy. 9. Cyrus gave guides to the soldiers. 10. The kings used-to-give food to all the citizens.

B.—1. *παραδιδόασιν τὴν πόλιν εὐδαιμονεστάτην τοῖς ἐκγόνοις.* 2. *ὅστις μὴ φίλον προδίδωσι μεγάλην τιμὴν ἔχει.* 3. *αὐτοὺς δὲ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους οὐκ ἐμοὶ παραδεδώκασιν.* 4. *ἐμοὶ δὸς αὐτά, ὅπως τοῖς ἡλικιώταις ἐγὼ διαδῶ.* 5. *ἡμῖν τὰ χρήματα ἀποδιδοῖεν.* 6. *ἀποδώσομεν πάντα.* 7. *τὸ δοκοῦν ἀληθὲς οὐχ ὅσιον προδοῦναι.* 8. *λαμπάδας ἔχοντες διαδώσουσιν* (pass on) *ἀλλήλοις.* 9. *ὁ βασιλεὺς τὴν βασιλείαν τῷ παιδὶ παρεδεδώκει.* 10. *οὗτος γὰρ προδοῦναι τοῖς ἀτίμοις τὰς πύλας βούλεται.*

1. May we hand-over our city more fortunate to our descendants. 2. These men have not betrayed their friends. 3. Give (*pl.*) them (*neut. pl.*) to us, in-order-that we may distribute (them) to our companions. 4. I indeed did not betray the city to the enemy (*pl.*). 5. Restore the possessions, that I may distribute them to

* ἡγεμὼν τῆς ὁδου=a guide.

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my friends. 6. We restored to them the right-of-speech (λόγος). 7. It is not fitting for good citizens to betray their country. 8. The Phoenicians had of-their-own-accord given themselves to the Persians. 9. They said that these men had of-their-own-accord betrayed (*acc. with inf.*) their leader. 10. They carrying (ἔχω) the torches used-to-pass-them-on (διαδίδωμι) as-quickly-as-possible to each other.

Exercise LX.

Passive and Middle Voice.

1. *τὴν παρὰ θεοῦ διδομένην τύχην ἀνθρωπίνως φέρε.* 2. *ὁ* λόγος (*tr.* the right of speech) *ἀπεδόθη αὐτοῖς.* 3. *οἱ γὰρ πεμφθέντες ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἄγγελοι ἐς τὴν Ἀσίαν ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως προὐδόθησαν.* 4. *γῆ τε καὶ ὕδωρ τοῖς Πέρσαις δοθήσονται.* 5. *αὐτοὶ δὲ Σάμιοι τὸν κρατῆρα ἀπέδοντο.* 6. *μέλλει παραδίδοσθαι.* 7. *οἱ νόμοι ἡμῖν παραδέδονται ὅπως τοῖς παισὶ διαδιδῶνται.* 8. *οἱ πολῖται ἐφοβοῦντο μὴ ἡ πολιτεία προδιδοῖτο.* 9. *ἀποδόσθε πάντα καὶ τοῖς πτωχοῖς δότε.* 10. *ἑκάστῳ δοθείσης ἐξουσίας ὅ τι βούλεται ποιεῖν, ἡ πολιτεία οἴχεται.*

1. The Phoenicians sold the women. 2. A great army was given to Cyrus. 3. We accepted the offered (δίδωμι) kingdom. 4. The blessings which have-been-given (*part.*) us by God are very-many. 5. The winds had been given to Ulysses in a bag. 6. We will never sell our country. 7. Let us sell all things and distribute to the poor. 8. To them who-give (*part.*) it shall be given. 9. But thou wast being betrayed by the same man. 10. When the laws were destroyed (λύω, *genitive absolute*) the commonwealth was betrayed.

Seventh General Exercise.

On the Verbs and Exercises I.–LX.

1. *οἱ Πλαταιεῖς ἐκράτησαν τῇ μάχῃ καὶ τρόπαιον ἔστησαν.* 2. *ἄρχοντός ἐστι τῶν ἀρχομένων ἐπιμελεῖσθαι.* 3. *φοβούμεθα τοὺς ξυμμάχους μὴ ἀποστῶσιν.* 4. *ἤγγειλαν τὸν Κῦρον νικᾶν.* 5. *σκέψαι πότερον δέδρακεν ἢ οὔ, καὶ πότερ' ἄκων ἢ ἑκών.* 6. *οἱ νικῶντες τὰ ἑαυτῶν σώζουσι καὶ τὰ τῶν ἡττωμένων προσλαμβάνουσι.* 7. *αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τοῦτο τρίτον μέρος ἀνθ' ἡμίσεος τῆς τροφῆς ἐδίδου, νομίζων ἀδικεῖσθαι.* 8. *Αἰγυπτίοις νόμος ἦν οὐδαμῶς θηρσὶ νέκυν διδόναι.* 9. *σκέψαι πότερον ὅ τε ἀπατήσας δικαιότερός ἐστι τοῦ μὴ ἀπατήσαντος, καὶ πότερ' ὁ ἀπατηθεὶς δυστυχέστερος τοῦ μὴ ἀπατηθέντος.* 10. *τοὐμὸν* (τὸ ἐμὸν) *σῶμα, ὦ παῖδες, ὅταν τελευτήσω, μήτε ἐν χρυσῷ θῆτε μήτε ἐν ἀργύρῳ, ἀλλ' ὡς τάχιστα τῇ γῇ ἀπόδοτε.*

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1. The Athenians conquer in the battle and gain-possession-of (*κρατέω*) the city. 2. He-who to-day has escaped death, will not escape to-morrow. 3. But those-who are worsted (*part.*) throw-away at-the-same-time both themselves and all (that belongs) to them (*gen.*). 4. It often seems to be more difficult to keep (*φυλάσσω, inf. with art.*) blessings than to acquire (*κτάομαι, inf. with art.*) them. 5. *If* the laws *are destroyed* and authority *is given* (*use genitive absolute*) to each-man to do whatever he wishes, the commonwealth is undone. 6. They-who conquered (*part.*) in the battle used-to-set-up trophies. 7. The rulers who take-care-of their subjects (*say* the ruled) are considered better than those-who do not take-care-of (them). 8. Consider (*pl.*) whether those-who cheated are more prudent than those-who did not cheat, and whether the conquerors (*pres. part.*) are happier than the conquered (*perf. part.*). 9. There-are three things of which commonwealths consist, the rulers, the judges, (and) the private citizens. 10. Our custom (*νόμος*) is (the custom is to us) whenever our friends die to put their bodies neither in gold nor in silver, but to restore them to the earth as quickly-as-possible.

Exercises on Verbs in μι.

First Class (*continued*)—ἵημι, εἶμι, φημί, κεῖμαι, ἧμαι.

1. ἵημι, *I cause to go, I send.*—(I. G. pages 118, 119.)

EXERCISE LXI.

1. πᾶσα τέχνη ἀγαθοῦ τινος ἐφίεσθαι δοκεῖ. 2. ὁ στρατηγὸς ἧκεν ἐκ Μαντινείας ἄγγελον. 3. οἱ γὰρ ἄνδρες, ὅταν τῶν ἀναγκαίων γυμνασίων μεθίενται, ἀσθενεῖς γίγνονται. 4. μηδένα καιρόν, ὦ νεανίαι, παρίετε. 5. ἀρχὴν διδομένην ἐδεξάμεθα καὶ ταύτην οὐκ ἀνείμεν. 6. οὐκ ἔστι καλὸν (honourable) τὸν ὅρκον προέσθαι. 7. προΐεσθε τὰς πόλεις, ὧν ἦτέ ποτε κύριοι. 8. αἱ γυναῖκες τὰς κόμας εἰς ὤμους καθιεῖσαι ἔκλαιον. 9. μὴ τὰ δέοντα πράττειν μεθίεσθε. 10. τοὺς ἐπικούρους ἐπὶ τοὺς Πέρσας ἐξῆκε.

1. Young-men throw-away their words. 2. Let us not let such things pass into our souls. 3. After letting eleven days pass (*aor. 2 part.*) we sent out the soldiers. 4. The young-men used-to-neglect the necessary bodily-exercise (*pl.*). 5. It is not the part of wise men to let opportunities pass-by. 6. Let-go (*sing.*) the dogs. 7. The intemperate-man throws-away his wealth. 8. Having escaped the slaughter (*φόνος*) I let myself down into the sea (*ἅλς*).

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9. Desire (*sing.*) things that-are-honourable. 10. He has sent forth the mercenary-troops against the enemy (*pl.*).

2. εἶμι, *I will go* (stem ι)—(I. G. page 120.)

Compare Latin i-bo.

Exercise LXII.

1. νῦν ὡς τάχιστ' ἄπειμι ἐκ τῆς χώρας. 2. ἤειμεν παρὰ τὸν Σωκράτη (*tr.* to the house of, to see). 3. κάλλιστός ἐστι καὶ μέγιστος νεὼς εὐθὺς εἰσίοντι * εἰς τὸ ἱερόν. 4. ἐξῆν σοι ἀπιέναι ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, εἰ μὴ ἤρεσκόν σοι οἱ νόμοι. 5. ἔνθα ἂν (whithersoever) οἱ πόδες φέρωσιν, ἐκεῖσε ἄπιμεν. 6. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ ἐπεξῆεσαν ἐς τὴν μαχήν. 7. ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἄνω ἴοντι, ἀναντές ἐστι χωρίον. 8. προσιόντων τῶν πολεμίων πότεροί σοι ἐδόκουν μᾶλλον λυπεῖσθαι, οἱ δειλοὶ ἢ οἱ ἀνδρεῖοι; 9. ἔσχατοι Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἰόντων. 10. ὅτε εἰς Θήβας Ἀλέξανδρος παρῄει, ἐδώκαμεν ὑμῖν τάλαντον.

1. The enemy were approaching the walls (*use* πρός *with acc.*). 2. They order them (*dat.*) not (μή) to enter the house by-violence. 3. Astyages went-away with (*say* having) many wild-beasts. 4. Are cowards only pained at-the-approach-of the enemy (*say* when the enemy approach, *gen. abs.*), or are the brave also (pained)? 5. When night was approaching (*gen. abs.*), the Athenians went-out-to-meet the enemy. 6. We singing pæans advanced-against those-who were-drawn-up-against-us. 7. Just at the entrance (*say* to us immediately on-entering, εἴσειμι) there was a large mirror. 8. Friendship will go-away, when strife approaches (*genitive abs.*). 9. The way was steep for Demeter as-she-went-round through (κατά *with acc.*) all the world. 10. Let the cowardly-man go last.

3. φημί, *I say.*

4. κεῖμαι, *I lie.*

5. ἧμαι, *I sit.*

(I. G. pages 127, 128.)

Exercise LXIII.—(I. G. pages 121, 122.)

1. κάθησο σῖγα. 2. Καινέα † φασίν, ὅτι ἄτρωτος ἦν. 3. ἐκάθηντο δὲ ἐστεφανωμένοι ἐπί τινος θρόνου. 4. οἱ γὰρ θεμέλιοι

* Lit. *immediately to one entering*, i.e., *immediately on entering.*

† λέγω and similar verbs, when used for speaking *of* any one, often take the accusative: *I say of Caeneus*, instead of *I say that Caeneus.*

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παντοιων λίθων ὑπόκεινται (are composed of). 5. φῶμεν οὕτως, ἢ μὴ φῶμεν, ὦ Πῶλε; 6. τὸ μέσον ἄριστον εἶναι ἅπαντές φαμεν. 7. τί φῄς ἀρετὴν εἶναι καὶ σὺ καὶ ὁ ἑταῖρός σου; 8. τί οὖν οὗτός ἐστι; κύων, φασί τινες, τοῦ δήμου. 9. τιμωρία ὑπόκειται (is reserved) τοῖς τὰ ψευδῆ μαρτυροῦσι. 10. ἡ νόσος ἐπέκειτο ἅμα καὶ ὁ πόλεμος.

1. Sit-down (*pl.*) silently. 2. He says that Caeneus (*see sentence* 2 *above*) is invulnerable. 3. Minos used-to-sit (*imperf.*) in Hades* on a lofty throne. 4. A crown is laid upon thy head. 5. You say (*sing.*) that you have done these things (*infinitive*). 6. The penalty (of) death was laid on us. 7. Are we then to say or not (to say) (*use subj., see Syntax* § 28 (3)) that moderation (τὸ μέσον) is the best? 8. We say that the brave-man is good, but that the cowardly-man is bad. 9. Pity those-who lie (*part.*) in misfortunes. 10. Vengeance will be reserved (ὑπόκειμαι) for those-who sit-upon this throne.

Exercises on Verbs in μι.

First Class (*continued*).

OTHER VERBS.

1. ὀν-ίνη-μι (Stem ὀνα), *I benefit*, Mid. ὀνίνᾰμαι, *I have advantage.*
2. πί-μ-πλη-μι (Stem πλα); additional form, πλήθω, *I fill.*
3. πί-μ-πρη-μι (Stem πρα), *I burn.*
4. χρή (Stem χρα, χρε), Impersonal, *one must.*
5. κί-χρη-μι (Stem χρα), *I lend.*

Deponents.

6. ἄγα-μαι (Stem ἄγᾰ), *I admire.*
7. δύναμαι (Stem δυνᾰ), *I can.*
8. ἐπίσταμαι (Stem ἐπιστᾰ), *I understand.*
9. ἔραμαι (Stem ἐρᾰ), *I love.*
10. κρέμαμαι (Stem κρεμᾰ), *I hang.*

(I. G. pages 123, 124.)

EXERCISE LXIV.

ὀνίνημι, πίμπλημι, πίμπρημι, χρή, κίχρημι.

1. Κῦρος αἰδοῦς ἐνεπίμπλατο ὁπότε συντυγχάνοι τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις. 2. Ἀλέξανδρος ἐνέπρησε τὴν πόλιν. 3. τὸ τὰς ἐπι-

* ἐν Ἅιδου, οἴκῳ being understood.

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θυμίας πάσας ἀποπιμπλάναι οὐκ ἔστι δίκαιον. 4. μὴ νῦν ὄναιο. 5. τὸ πεδίον ἁρμάτων ἐπλήσθη. 6. δακρύοισι γὰρ Ἑλλάδ' ἅπασαν ἔπλησε. 7. ὅ τι χρὴ πάσχειν ἐθέλω. 8. οἱ Πέρσαι τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἱερὰ καὶ πόλεις πυρὶ ἐνέπρησαν. 9. τὰς ψυχὰς τῶν πολιτῶν φόβων ἐπίμπλασαν οἱ τῶν μάντεων λόγοι. 10. Ξενοφῶντα τοῖσδε τοῖς λόγοις ὠνήσατε.

1. May I be happy. 2. (By) saying this (*pl.*) thou wilt benefit the enemy (*pl.*). 3. It filled both me and my sailors with many tears. 4. Say what (ὅ τι) I must do. 5. I have been filled with empty hopes. 6. I was filled with shame whenever I fell in with my elders. 7. Now may you not be happy (*plural*). 8. Thy wailing will avail (ὀνίνημι) thee nothing. 9. False words fill even true friendship with mistrust. 10. I will lend you whatever it behoves me to lend.

Exercise LXV.—(I. G. pages 123, 124.)

1. ὁ δὲ πατὴρ οὐκ ἠδύνατο πεῖσαι. 2. ἀτυχεῖν θνητὸς ὢν ἐπίστασο. 3. ἃ μὲν ἐπίστασαι, ταῦτα διαφύλαττε ταῖς μελέταις. 4. θέλομεν καλῶς ζῆν πάντες, ἀλλ' οὐ δυνάμεθα. 5. μέγα κακὸν τὸ μὴ δύνασθαι φέρειν κακόν. 6. ὡς ταῦτ' ἐπίστω δρώμεν' οὐ μέλλοντ' (delaying) ἔτι. 7. αἱ μέλιτται κρέμανται ἐξ ἀλλήλων. 8. τοῦτο παρὰ σοὶ κρεμήσεται ἐπὶ τοῦ παττάλου. 9. οὐκ ἔραμαι τὴν φιλοσοφίαν προπηλακίζειν. 10. ὅτι τοῦτο φύσει τῶν γενναίων (well-bred) κυνῶν τὸ ἦθος, ἐπίστασαι.

1. They were burying (them), as each-one was able. 2. Being mortal, we shall know (how) to be unlucky. 3. For these things which you knew you used-to-maintain (διαφυλάττω) in practice. 4. You were not able (*Imperf. sing.*) to live well. 5. I have not been able to bear this misfortune. 6. I knew-of these things as proceeding (*say*, as being done), no longer delaying (μέλλω). 7. The bees will hang by (ἐκ) each other from this oak. 8. They hang by (ἐκ) their feet. 9. I did not love to insult philosophers. 10. Know that this is the natural disposition (*say*, the disposition by nature) of well-bred dogs.

Exercises on Verbs in μι.

Second Class.

(I. G. pages 110, 125.)

Exercise LXVI.

1. ἐὰν δύνωμαι, σαφέστερον ἐπιδείξω ὃ λέγω (mean). 2. οὐ μόνον τοῦτο δείκνυ, ὡς οὐκ ἀποδέδωκεν, ἀλλ' ὡς οὐδ' ἐξῆν αὐτῷ ἀποδοῦναι. 3. φάσκων ἐπιδείξειν (*tr.* that you will—), ἀπατᾷς

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με καὶ πολλοῦ δεῖς ἐπιδεῖξαι. 4. ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως ἄν τις σαφέστερον ἐπιδείξειεν (*tr.* how one can). 5. ἐκ πολλῶν οἶμαι (*for* οἴομαι) ἐπιδεδεῖχθαι τοῦτο ὑμῖν. 6. οἱ ποιηταὶ ἐπιδεικνύασι τὰ τῶν παλαιῶν ἀνδρῶν ἔργα καὶ πράξεις θαυμαστὰς καὶ λόγους. 7. τὰ λελεγμένα ἀποδεικνύντων. 8. δειχθήσεται τοῦτο πεποιηκώς.* 9. ἐγὼ ὑπ' Ἀστυάγους ἀπεδείχθην στρατηγὸς ἀντὶ σοῦ. 10. τοῖς σώμασι τὴν εὔνοιαν, οὐ χρήμασιν οὐδὲ λόγοις ἐνεδείκνυσαν τῇ πατρίδι.

1. I will show that he is (*say* him being, *see sentence* 8 *above*) worthy of many deaths. 2. Not only did they show (*imperf.*) this, that he had not restored (it), but that it was not even in his power (*say* neither was it possible for him) to restore it. 3. (In) saying I will prove (ἐπιδείκνυμι, *fut. inf.*) it, I cheat you and am far from proving it. 4. How then can one prove it more clearly? 5. When we showed (*gen. abs.*) you the villany of this man, you cared nothing for (it). 6. It has not yet been proved that the truth was spoken. 7. For I exhibited many things to my disciples. 8. The poet used-to-exhibit the deeds of ancient men. 9. I think that these things are shown (*acc. with inf.*) by (ἐκ) many (proofs). 10. They will be proved (δείκνυμι) to have done* this thing.

Other Verbs in μι of the Second Class.

The Stems ending in a vowel, with double ν in the Present: as κερά-ννῡμι, *I mix.*

Stems in α.

1. κερά-ννῡ-μι, *I mix.*
2. κρεμά-ννῡ-μι, *I hang.*
3. πετά-ννῡ-μι, *I spread out.*
4. σκεδά-ννῡ-μι, *I scatter.*

Stems in ε.

5. ἑ-ννῡ-μι, *I clothe, put on.*
6. κορέ-ννῡ-μι, *I satisfy, satiate.*
7. σβέ-ννῡ-μι, *I extinguish.*
8. στορέ-ννῡ-μι, *I spread out.*

Stems in ω.

9. ζώ-ννῡ-μι, *I gird.*
10. ῥώ-ννῡ-μι, *I strengthen.*
11. στρώ-ννῡ-μι, *I spread out.*
12. χρώ-ννῡ-μι, *I colour.*

Consonant Stems.

13. ἄγ-νῡ-μι, *I break.*
14. δείκ-νῡ-μι, *I show.*
15. εἴργ-νῡ-μι, *I shut in.*
16. ζεύγ-νῡ-μι, *I join, yoke.*
17. μίγ-νῡ-μι, *I mix.*
18. οἴγ-νῡ-μι, *I open.*
19. ὄλ-λῡ-μι, *I destroy.*
20. ὄμ-νυ-μι, *I swear.*
21. ὀμόργ-νῡ-μι, *I wipe off.*
22. ὄρ-νῡ-μι, *I rouse.*
23. πήγ-νῡ-μι, *I fix, fasten.*
24. ῥήγ-νῡ-μι, *I tear, break.*

* The construction of the participle with δείκνυμι is most usual

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Exercise LXVII.

(I. G. pages 126–128.)

Stems in a and ε.

A.—1. ἀναπετάσας τὰς πύλας, ἐξῆκε τοὺς ὁπλίτας ἐπὶ τοὺς Πέρσας. 2. τὸν ταῦρον ἀποκτείνας Ἄργος τὴν τούτου δορὰν ἡμφιέσατο. 3. ὡς ἡδὺ συνέσει χρηστότης κεκραμένη. 4. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν τῶν Μήδων δύναμιν ἐστόρεσαν (*tr.* laid low). 5. λῆμα στόρνυσι χρόνος τὸ σόν. 6. τοῖς βροτοῖς ἀεὶ λύπαις κεράννυνται ἡδοναί. 7. ἐσκεδάσθησαν ἀκτῖνες ἡλίου. 8. μηνύει δὴ νῦν ὁ λόγος ἡμῖν λύπας ἡδοναῖς ἅμα κεράννυσθαι, καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις δὴ μυρίοις. 9. ταῦτα ποιήσομεν ἵνα στορέσωμεν τὸ λῆμα. 10. τίς ἂν κορέσειεν ἅπαντας;

1. The gates having been thrown-open (*gen. abs.*) he sent-out the soldiers against the enemy (*pl.*). 2. Argus will put-on the skin of the bull. 3. Goodness has been mixed with intelligence. 4. The Athenians will lay-low (*στορέννυμι*) the rule of the Medes. 5. Time smoothed thy spirit. 6. With mortals (*dat.*) pleasures have always been mixed with pains (*dat.*). 7. The god will scatter the rays of the sun. 8. Thy speech reveals to me that virtue has always been mixed with vice. 9. The man put on an expensive robe. 10. It is not lawful to satisfy (*aor.* 1) all-men.

Stems in ω and Consonant Stems.

B.—1. ἀπόλωλα, τέκνον, κοὐ δυνήσομαι κακὸν κρύψαι. 2. ἀπολεῖ με τὸ γένος. 3. ζητῶν γὰρ ὄψον θοἰμάτιον (*for* τὸ ἱμάτιον) ἀπώλεσα. 4. κατακαύσει τὰς κώμας καὶ τὸν σῖτον, καὶ τῷ λιμῷ ἀπολοῦνται. 5. Τυφὼν μεμιγμένην εἶχε φύσιν ἀνδρὸς καὶ θηρίου. 6. φύσις ἀνθρωπίνη μέμικται θείᾳ τινὶ δυνάμει. 7. διερρήγνυτο δὲ τὸ δίκτυον αὐτῶν. 8. μιᾷ πληγῇ τὴν κεφαλήν σου διαῤῥήξω. 9. μὴ νῦν ὀναίμην, ἀλλ' ὀλοίμην. 10. οἱ Φρύγες τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας διέῤῥηξαν.

1. I, wretched, am undone, I have been betrayed. 2. The possessions of intemperate men are very-quickly lost. 3. The Centaurs were half men, half horses (had a mixed nature of men and horses). 4. In-seeking the greater (*neut. pl.*), they lost the less (*say*, the little). 5. We shall perish with hunger. 6. They have mixed wine and water in the bowls. 7. The net will be broken-through. 8. Our hopes have been broken. 9. Now mayest thou not be happy, but mayest thou perish. 10. The Phrygians, having broken-through the right wing, fled.

C.—1. Ξέρξης τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ἔζευξε καὶ τὸν Ἄθω διέσκαψε. 2. ἡ γλῶσσ' ὁμώμοχ', ἡ δὲ φρὴν ἀνώμοτος. 3. Πυθαγόρας

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παρήγγελλε τοῖς μανθάνουσι σπανίως ὀμνύναι. 4. οὐ δίκαιόν ἐστι ταῦτα προσφέρειν τοῖς κατὰ (against) τοὺς νόμους ὀμωμοκόσι δικάζειν. 5. ἐπεὶ δὲ προσέμιξεν ἐγγὺς τοῦ στρατεύματος αὐτῶν παρεσκευάζετο ὡς ἐς μάχην. 6. οὐκ ἔστι δίκαιον τὸν τῶν δαιμόνων χόλον ὄρσαι. 7. κατὰ χθονὸς ὄμματ' ἔπηξα. 8. ὁ θεὸς τὴν γῆν ἐξ ἀέρος καὶ πυρὸς συμπέπηχε. 9. δίκαιόν ἐστι τὸ στόμα πρὸς φίλους ἀνοῖξαι. 10. αἱ γυναῖκες τὴν κλίνην ἔστρωσαν.

1. Xerxes orders his soldiers to join the Hellespont. 2. The tongue will swear, but the mind will be unsworn. 3. The disciples of Pythagoras have seldom sworn. 4. It is not lawful to bring these things for judgement to men-who swear against the laws (*say*, for men, &c., to judge). 5. The soldiers, having approached the wall, put the guards to flight. 6. May we not rouse the anger of the deities. 7. The young men will fasten their eyes upon (*κατά with gen.*) the ground. 8. The earth was compounded of air and water. 9. He used-to-open his mouth to his friends. 10. The beds were spread-out by the slaves.

EIGHTH GENERAL EXERCISE.

On all Verbs in μι.

1. τροπαῖον στήσαντες τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀπέδοσαν. 2. ἐπηγγέλθη αὐτοῖς ὅτι ἐπεξίοιμι. 3. ἥδε ἡ ἡμέρα δείξει, ὧν ἕκαστός ἐστιν ἄξιος. 4. τίς οὕτως ἐστὶ δυστυχής, ὅστις πατρίδα ἕνεκα κέρδους βραχέος προέσθαι βουλήσεται; 5. πεινῆν φασι τὴν γῆν. 6. ὅταν τις ἐξίῃ τῆς οἰκίας, ζητείτω πρότερον, τί μέλλει πράττειν. 7. Λάκαινά τις πρός τινα Ἰωνικὴν δείξασαν αὐτῇ τὸν κόσμον, ἀντεπέδειξε τὰ τέκνα. 8. τοὺς εὖ πεπραγότας, ὅταν δυνάμενοι χάριν ἀποδοῦναι μὴ ἀποδιδῶσιν, ἀχαρίστους καλοῦμεν. 9. αἱ νεφέλαι, ὅταν ἀναπλησθῶσιν ὕδατος πολλοῦ, ῥήγνυνται. 10. ἐν γὰρ ἐκείναις ἐγέγραπτο, ὥς φησιν ἡ μήτηρ, ἃ κατέλιπεν ὁ πατὴρ πάντα.

1. But they say (that) he had restored the letter (*acc. with inf.*). 2. On that night (*dat.*) they established the guards on (*ἐπί, with acc.*) the bridge of the river. 3. But do thou, O lady, go-away with (*say*, having) the possessions which you are bringing. 4. For who are so unfortunate as to wish (*say*, who will wish) to betray their country for-the-sake-of a slight (*use βραχύς*) gain? 5. They say that the earth is-thirsty. 6. Call that-man thankless, when, having received a benefit (*say*, fared well, *perf. part.*), he fails (*μή*) to return the favour when he is able (*pres. part.*) to return it. 7. For what is happier than to be mingled (*aor.* 1) with the earth which produces and nourishes all things that-are-beautiful and all things that

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are good? 8. It is not true virtue to satisfy all the desires, both of oneself and of others. 9. Change (*sing.*) those-things that are not (*μή*) well established (*perf. part.*). 10. In-their-desire-for (*part.*) gain (*pl.*) the inferior submitted-to slavery to (*say*, of) the superior.

Irregular Verbs in Ω.

I. Verbs which add ε to the Stem.

(I. G. page 130.)

1. *In the Present Tense.* 2. *In other Tenses.*

Exercise LXVIII.

A.—1. *σὺ βούλοιο ἂν ἀδικεῖσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ ἀδικεῖν*; 2. *Κροῖσος ἔπεμψεν εἰς Σπάρτην ἀγγέλους, δεησομένους συμμαχίας.* 3. *ἡ Μήδεια τὸν Ἰάσονα ἀνέψησεν, ἵνα νέον τοῦτον ποιήσειεν.* 4. *οἱ δὲ Χαλδαῖοι ἦκον δεόμενοι τοῦ Κύρου εἰρήνην σφίσι ποιῆσαι.* 5. *ἔῤῥιπται ὁ βόλος.* 6. *ἐπειδάν τις ὑμᾶς ἀδικῇ, ἡμεῖς ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν μαχούμεθα.* 7. *ἐδέοντο αὐτοῦ εἶναι προθύμου* (*tr.* of good cheer). 8. *οἱ Θηβαῖοι ἐκράτουν τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ὠσάμενοι κατὰ βραχὺ τὸ πρῶτον* (at first) *ἐπηκολούθουν.* 9. *τῇ ἐσβολῇ ταύτῃ πλεῖστον χρόνον** *ἐνέμειναν.* 10. *ἡμέρας τεσσαράκοντα μάλιστα* (*tr.* about), *ἐν τῇ γῇ τῇ Ἀττικῇ μενοῦσιν.*

1. He gave to every-one who wished (*part.*). 2. The gods whom men entreat, prepare blessings (*τἀγαθά*). 3. Medea made Jason young by-boiling (*part.*) him. 4. I am come with-the-intention-of-entreating (*fut. part.*) an alliance. 5. I have thrown the quoit. 6. They will fight among (*ἐν*) the foremost (*πρῶτος*). 7. We will entreat them to be of-good-cheer (*πρόθυμος*). 8. They drove-away (*aor.* 1 *mid.*) the Argives little-by-little. 9. They have stood-fast against the attacks for many days.* 10. They remained in this country about fifteen months.

B.—1. *ὁ Δαρεῖος ἔγημε Κύρου δύο θυγατέρας.* 2. *δίκαια ὑμῶν δεησόμεθα ἀκοῦσαι ἡμῶν ἐν τῷ μέρει λεγόντων.* 3. *ἐχάρην ὕμνοις, ἐχάρην ᾠδαῖς, ἄγαμαι δὲ λόγων.* 4. *οἱ στρατιῶται οὐκ ἠθέλησαν μάχεσθαι.* 5. *ὕβριστος ᾤετο δεῖν εἶναι.* 6. *τὸ κολάζεσθαι τῇ ψυχῇ ἄμεινόν ἐστι ἢ ἡ ἀκολασία, ὥσπερ σὺ νῦν δὴ ᾤου.* 7. *Τισίαν ἐάσομεν εὖδειν.* 8. *ἐμοὶ τῶν σῶν πόνων μελήσει.* 9. *τοῦτ' ἔστ' ἐμοὶ δεδογμένον.* 10. *ἱκέται καθεδούμεθα ἐπὶ βωμῶν.*

* The answer to the question "how long" is put in the accusative: see Syntax, § 14.

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1. It was announced that Pericles had married Aspasia the Milesian (*use personal construction*, P. was announced). 2. If you think that these men will save (*acc. with inf.*) Greece, you do not think rightly. 3. Cyrus thought fit to fight. 4. For already (those things) have been fulfilled which my dear soul desired (ἐθέλω). 5. The barbarians received the peltasts, and fought (*imperf.*). 6. He thinks fit to be insolent. 7. This man thought (*imperf.*) that punishment (*say* to be punished) was better for the soul than intemperance. 8. And now, my friend, Tisias shall sleep. 9. We care for thy troubles (*say* there is a care to us of). 10. I will sit-down (as) a suppliant on this altar.

II. Verbs which add ν or νε to the Present Tense.

(I. G. page 131.)

Exercise LXIX.

1. *With ν simply.*

A. 1. νόσῳ καὶ πολέμῳ δεινῶς ἔκαμον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. 2. μὴ κάμῃς φίλον ἄνδρα (*tr.* a friend) εὐεργετῶν, ἀλλ' ἐλεγχε. 3. οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι τεμοῦσι τὸ πεδίον. 4. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἕτεμον ταύτην (γῆν) ᾗ πρὸς (towards) Πελοπόννησον ὁρᾷ, ἔπειτα δὲ τὴν πρὸς Εὔβοιαν τετραμμένην. 5. ἐμὲ δὲ ἀκούσαντα ἔδακε (*tr.* stung) λύπη. 6. δέδηγμαι τὴν ἐμαυτοῦ καρδίαν.* 7. ἔφθησαν τὸν χειμῶνα ἀνασπάσαντες τὰς ναῦς. 8. φθίνει μὲν ἰσχὺς γῆς, φθίνει δὲ σώματος. 9. τὸν λόγον οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις περαίνων (*tr.* you cannot too quickly finish, *lit.* you cannot anticipate). 10. οἱ στρατιῶται τοὺς πολεμίους ἔφθασαν εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον φυγόντες.

1. The Athenians had become-exhausted (κάμνω) with hunger and disease. 2. The mother will not become-weary (of) benefiting the daughter. 3. Their land had been laid-waste the second-time. 4. It was announced that the Argives had laid-waste (*acc. with aor. inf.*) the land. 5. When they heard (it), they were stung with grief (*say*, grief stung them hearing). 6. He was stung on-hearing (it). 7. He has anticipated the winter by-drawing-up his ships. 8. The strength of the old-man's body has decayed (φθίνω). 9. You (*pl.*) cannot finish your argument (λόγος) too quickly (*see sentence* 9 *above*). 10. The evil-doers will pay the penalty.

2. *Also with the Stem lengthened, or ε added to the ν.*

B.—1. μετὰ τοῦτο ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ ποταμόν τινα, τὸ εὖρος τεττάρων πλέθρων. 2. κύσον με καὶ τὴν χεῖρα δὸς τὴν δεξιάν.

* Accusative of respect or reference.

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3. ὁ Κῦρος ὑπέσχετο ἀνδρὶ ἑκάστῳ δοῦναι πέντε μνᾶς. 4. Ὀρέστην αἱ Εὐμενίδες ἤλασαν καὶ ἐδίωξαν. 5. ἤδη τὴν ὑστάτην ὁδὸν βέβηκεν ἡ τάλαινα, καὶ οὐκέτ' ἔστιν (*tr.* is now no more). 6. τάδε μοι, Κροῖσε, λέξον πῶς ἀποβέβηκε τὰ ἐκ τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς χρηστηρίου. 7. ταῦτα ἀποβήσεται παρὰ δόξαν. 8. τὸ στόμα βέβυσται ἵνα μὴ βοᾷ. 9. περὶ Ὁμήρου ὑποσχόμενος ἐπιδείξειν ἐξαπατᾷς με. 10. ἀφικόμην ἀπολωλεκὼς ὅσα ἔχων ἐξέπλευσα* (*tr.* all I sailed out with).

1. I have arrived at such-a-pitch (*ἐς τοσοῦτον*) of misfortune. 2. He kissed the child, and received the suppliant very kindly. 3. Give (*sing.*) all you promised me. 4. The Furies will drive-out Orestes. 5. But as-quickly-as-possible they will journey-on (*βαίνω*) their last road. 6. These things have turned out (*ἀποβαίνω*) contrary-to our expectation. 7. They stopped up the mouth of the boy in-order-that he might not (*μή*) cry-out. 8. He will make many promises (*say*, he will promise many things), but he will keep few (*say*, do few things). 9. She has arrived, having lost everything she had. 10. Why, after-promising (*aor. part.*) so-great-things, do you now deceive me?

III. Verbs which add αν to the Present Tense.

(I. G. pages 132, 133.)

Exercise LXX.

A.—1. τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν στρατοπέδων οὐδέτερον ἤσθετο τῆς μάχης. 2. δοκοῦσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὴν τοῦ Ἔρωτος δύναμιν οὐκ ἤσθησθαι. 3. αἰσθόμενος δὲ ταῦτα ὁ Βρασίδας ἐβοήθησε τοῖς ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ. 4. ταῦτα λέγοντες περὶ τῶν ποιητῶν οὐχ ἁμαρτησόμεθα. 5. οὐκ οἶδα, νῦν δὲ βούλομαι κἀγὼ (*for* καὶ ἐγώ) μαθεῖν. 6. πολὺ κρεῖττόν ἐστιν ἓν καλῶς μεμαθηκέναι. 7. τί μ' ὠφελήσει παιδὸς ὀστέων θιγεῖν; 8. λαβὼν ἀπόδος, ἄνθρωπε, καὶ λήψει πάλιν. 9. δὶς ἁμαρτεῖν ταὐτὸν οὐκ ἀνδρὸς σοφοῦ. 10. τὴν τῶν κρατούντων μάθε φέρειν ἐξουσίαν.

1. We-two perceived the danger. 2. Men have not perceived the power of Love. 3. On-perceiving (*aor. part.*) this (*pl.*), he tried-to-persuade (*imperf.*) us to dismiss Aristarchus unpunished. 4. In-saying these-things concerning poets, they have not erred. 5. Learn carefulness (*say* not to be careless, *ἀμελέω*). 6. We will learn one-thing well. 7. I will not touch the dead (*sing.*). 8. Taking (*aor. inf.*) evil gain is not the-part-of a good man. 9. Cyrus went-away, taking-with-him (*aor. part.*) the other army. 10. I have learnt to bear the authority of him-who is in power (*part.*).

* From *ἐκπλέω*.

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B.—1. ἑκὼν ἁμαρτὼν τοῖς θεοῖς ἅπασιν ἀπεχθήσεται. 2. ὁ Ἀριστείδης τοῖς κακοῖς ἀπήχθετο. 3. νίκης τε γὰρ τετυχήκαμεν καὶ σωτηρίας. 4. οἰκοδομῆσαι τοὺς προγόνους ἡμῶν ταῦτα τὰ δικαστήρια ὑπείληφα. 5. ταὐτὸν οὖν δοκεῖ σοι εἶναι μεμαθηκέναι καὶ πεπιστευκέναι; 6. ὁ τὸν ξένον ἐξαπατήσας τοὺς θεοὺς οὐ λέληθεν. 7. χῶταν (*for* καὶ ὅταν) τις εὖ ζῇ, χρὴ τὸν βίον σκοπεῖν μάλιστα, μὴ διαφθαρεὶς λάθῃ (*tr.* lest he be unawares destroyed). 8. αὐξανομένῳ σώματι συναύξονται καὶ αἱ φρένες. 9. ἐς τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον ἦλθεν πυνθανόμενος περὶ τῶν πτερωτῶν ὄφεων. 10. ἀφικόμην, πολλῶν ῥαγεισῶν ἐλπίδων, μιᾶς τυχών.

1. The just man has always been hated by unjust men (*dat.*). 2. They-who err willingly (*say*, willing) will be hated by the good. 3. Now-that-we-have-obtained (*aor. part.*) the victory, we shall obtain safety also. 4. This is the supposed (*perf. pass. part.*) favour. 5. They said these things that I might learn (them). 6. They were utterly-destroyed without knowing it (*see sentence* 7, *above*). 7. If-we-injure the poor (*sing.*), we shall not escape-the-notice-of the gods. 8. The valour of the young men has increased-with their growing (*αὐξάνω, mid.*) bodies. 9. They are about to learn (*aor. of* πυνθάνομαι) the whole truth concerning these things. 10. These things I say in-order-that you may more-easily understand (*μανθάνω, aor.* 2).

IV. Verbs which add σκ to the Present Stem.

(I. G. pages 134–135.)

Exercise LXXI.

A.—1. τοῖς τῶν Βοιωτῶν πρέσβεσιν ἀκούουσιν ἥρεσκεν. 2. ἡμῖν ταῦτα ποιεῖν ἀρέσκει. 3. τοὺς νεκροὺς θυσίαις ἱλάσονται. 4. ὁ δὲ σὸς πατήρ, ὦ παῖ, ἔφη, πίνων οὐ μεθύσκεται. 5. πολλὰ κακὰ ὑφ' ἡμῶν πεπόνθασιν. 6. τέθνηκε ταῦτα τρία ἔτη. 7. ἀλλὰ εὑρήσεις πάντας ἐμοὶ βοηθεῖν ἑτοίμους τῷ διαφθείροντι. 8. καὶ ταῦθ' ὡς (*tr.* to prove that) ἀληθῆ λέγω, τὰς μαρτυρίας ἀναγνώσομαι. 9. ἀναμνήσω ὑμᾶς τοὺς κινδύνους τῶν προγόνων τῶν ὑμετέρων. 10. δίδαξον καὶ ἐμέ, ἔφη ὁ Σωκράτης, ὦ φίλε.

1. These things will please the hearer (*say*, him who hears). 2. It pleased me to say these things. 3. They used to propitiate the gods with sacrifices. 4. He will make-drunk those-who drink (*pres. part.*). 5. The evil-doers will suffer many evils. 6. And thou, said he, how didst thou die? 7. The war itself will find-out the rotten parts (τὰ σαθρά) of Philip's affairs. 8. And to-prove-that (ὡς) we say these things truly (*use adj.*), take me (*dat.*) the evidence (*pl.*) and read (it). 9. Remember (*pl.*) while-you-are (*part.*) young that you will some-day be old. 10. The flatterers have taught *you* also flattery.

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B.—1. ὃς μὴ πέπονθε τἀμὰ μὴ βουλευέτω. 2. πολλοὶ δὲ αὐτῶν ἀπεδίδρασκον τῆς νυκτὸς ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου. 3. ὁ λαγὼς ἁλώσεται καὶ ἄνευ τῶν δικτύων. 4. ὑφ' Ἑρμοῦ λέγεται τὰ γράμματα εὑρεθῆναι. 5. τρεῖς μνᾶς ἀναλώσας ἐλογίσατο δώδεκα. 6. εἰ ἦσαν ἄνδρες ἀγαθοί, οὐκ ἄν ποτε τοῦτο ἔπαθον * (*tr.* they would never have—). 7. πολλοὺς ἔτρωσαν καὶ ἐκράτησαν τῶν Ἑλλήνων. 8. τοὺς δὲ τετρωμένους, ἰατροὺς καλέσας θεραπεύειν ἐκέλευσεν. 9. κἂν (*for* καὶ ἐάν) εὕρῃς τὴν ἐμὴν τύχην βελτίω τῆς σῆς, παῦσαι λοιδορούμενος αὐτῇ. 10. μηδὲ γιγνώσκοισθέ μοι, οἳ τοὺς φίλους βλάπτοντες οὐ φροντίζετε.

1. When-thou-art-rich (*pres. part.*) remember to benefit the poor. 2. But in-running-away you did not escape-notice. 3. These hares were not taken without nets. 4. Hermes discovered (*εὑρίσκω*) letters. 5. Many men when-they-have-expended their money (*use χρῆμα*), do not abstain-from these gains. 6. They did not remember (*plup. pass.*) the words. 7. If you had been brave, you would never have suffered this (*see No. 7 above*). 8. Those who-had-been-wounded were known by their arms. 9. They have found their own fortune better than mine. 10. Having run away (*aor. part.*), he was saved.

V. Verbs which form their Tenses from different Stems.

(I. G. pages 135, 136.)

Exercise LXXII

A.—1. οἱ δὲ θεοὶ οὔτε σῖτον ἐσθίουσιν, οὔτε πίνουσιν οἶνον. 2. νῦν δέ, ὦ Ἑρμῆ, ὡς ὁρᾷς, ὀλίγοι ἀφικνοῦνται ἡμῖν. 3. τί οὖν, ἔφασαν, οὐκ ἐλθὼν τῷ βασιλεῖ λέγεις ταῦτα; 4. τοὺς νεκροὺς τοὺς ἑαυτῶν ἀνελόμενοι, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν Τάναγραν. 5. ἐώρων τὸν Φίλιππον τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν † ἐκκεκομμένον (*tr.* with his eye cut out). 6. Σωκράτη μεθυσθέντα οὐδεὶς πώποτε ἑώρακεν ἀνθρώπων. 7. ἑλοίμην ‡ ἂν μᾶλλον ἀδικεῖσθαι ἢ ἀδικεῖν. 8. σκεψώμεθα εἴ τι διοίσουσιν § ἀλλήλων. 9. τὸ καλὸν δὶς ῥηθὲν οὐδὲν βλάπτει. 10. ἐώρων ἐν τοῖς ἀνεγνωσμένοις νόμοις τοῦτο γεγραμμένον.

1. The gods will eat ambrosia. 2. It was evident that we were (*say*, we were seen (*aor.* 1) being) wretched. 3. We came into every danger. 4. The Boeotians have taken-up (*ἀναιρέω*) their dead. 5. To such-a-pitch (*say* to this) of shamelessness have they come. 6. He came to the bath with-the-intention-of-bathing (*fut. part.*). 7. They chose rather to injure than to be injured. 8. We have

* See Syntax, § 31 (4).
† The accusative of *nearer definition, lit.* "cut out as to his eye."
‡ See *αἱρέω*, I. G. p. 135. § See *φέρω*, I. G. p. 136. ‖ See *λέγω*, I. G. p. 135.

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borne-off (*φέρω, aor.* 1 *mid.*) the best (*say* the first) of the prizes, O Socrates. 9. Good things (*use καλός*) though twice spoken do no harm (*βλάπτω*). 10. Alexander was a most moderate man; he used-to-eat twice in the day (*gen.*).

B.—1. *τοῦτο ἐπριάμην* ταλάντου* (*gen. of price*). 2. *λέγε δή μοι καὶ τὴν τῶν ἐωνημένων* μαρτυρίαν.* 3. *Σόλωνος ἦν νόμος· ὁ τὰ πατρῷα κατεδηδοκὼς† ἄτιμος ἔστω.* 4. *Σωκράτης ἐν τῇ φυλακῇ κώνειον πιὼν τέθνηκεν.* 5. *τοῦτ' ἔσθ' ἑκάστῳ μεῖζον ἢ Τροίαν ἑλεῖν.* 6. *δυοῖν γὰρ ἐχθροῖν εἰς ἓν ἐλθόντοιν στέγος ἢ θάτερον‡ δεῖ δυστυχεῖν ἢ θάτερον.* 7. *οὐ περιοψόμεθα τὴν ὑμετέραν ὕβριν.* 8. *αὐτὸς μετὰ τῶν φυλάκων συμπέπωκε.* 9. *οὐ μάτην ῥηθήσεται.* 10. *οἱ νεανίαι τὴν οὐσίαν κατέφαγον.*§

1. They would not have bought (*use ἄν with imperf.*) these things at any (*say* at no) price (*λόγος*). 2. He bought (*aor.* 1) the bull for two talents. 3. The Cyclops has eaten-up the companions of Ulysses. 4. Socrates has drunk hemlock in the prison. 5. The soldiers have taken many cities. 6. We came out from the prison in the night. 7. I overlooked the insolence (*ὕβρις*) of the young-man. 8. The companions drinking-together became-drunk. 9. Thou saidst these things in-vain. 10. Having eaten-up their paternal (possessions), they will expend those of others.

VI. Other Irregularities.

1. *Stems ending in a Digamma* (*Ϝ*).

(I. G. page 137.)

Exercise LXXIII.

1. *κατέκαυσε τὴν πόλιν πᾶσαν καὶ τὰς οἰκίας καὶ τἄλλα πάντα.* 2. *τίς οὐ κλαύσεται;* 3. *ὁ ποταμὸς ῥεῖ διὰ μέσης τῆς πόλεως.* 4. *δοκεῖ ἐμοὶ τὰς ἁμάξας κατακαῦσαι, ἵνα μὴ τὰ ζεύγη ἡμῶν στρατηγῶσιν.*§ 5. *ὁ οἶνος ἐκκέχυται, ὦ ξένε.* 6. *χώρει, μάτην σοι κεκλαύσεται.* 7. *ἄνεμος ἐναντίος ταῖς ναυσὶ πέπνευκε.* 8. *τοσοῦτον κακῶν πέλαγος οὔποτ' ἐκνευσοῦμεν.* 9. *τί συγχυθεῖσ' ἕστηκας, ὦ γύναι;* 10. *ἐξέπνευσεν αὐτοῖς ἀρὰς δεινάς.*

1. The whole house was burnt-down (*aor.* 1 *pass.*). 2. The mothers will weep-for their children. 3. The plain will run (*use ῥέω*) blood. 4. We burnt the wagons, in-order-that the beasts of burden might not (*μή*) be-our-generals (*στρατηγέω*). 5. The slaves will pour out the wine. 6. The city is undone, in-vain have I wept (*say*, has it been wept by me, *dat.*). 7. The boys will run as quickly

* (Πρίαμαι), see under *ὠνέομαι*, I. G. p. 136. † See *ἐσθίω*, I. G. p. 136.
‡ Attic crasis for *τὸ ἕτερον*.
§ Observe the plural verb agreeing with the neuter plural *ζεύγη*.

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as possible. 8. The Athenians sailed-out against (*ἐπί*) the Peloponnesians. 9. (One) must guard the laws, otherwise (*εἰ δὲ μή*) all things are confounded (*perf.*). 10. He has breathed-out his life.

2. *Stems which suffer Metathesis, Syncope, &c.*

(I. G. pages 137, 138.)

Exercise LXXIV.

1. *χάρις μὲν χάριν ἔτεκεν, ἔρις δ' ἔριν.* 2. *τρεῖς εἶχε προφάσεις, ἔρωτα, μέθην, ἄγνοιαν.* 3. *Αἰσχύλῳ γράφοντι ἐμπέπτωκε χελώνη.* 4. *κύνες κατὰ* (in) *Θρᾴκην Εὐριπίδην ἔτραγον.** 5. *ὦ παῖ γένοιο πατρὸς εὐτυχέστερος.* 6. *τὸν δὲ βληθέντα* † (*tr.* the wounded man) *περιέδραμε* ‡ *ὅμιλος.* 7. *σὺ δὲ οὔποτε κεκλήσει δυσσεβὴς ἀντ' εὐσεβοῦς.* 8. *ὁ δὲ νεανίας ἐκεῖνος εἵπετο ἡγεμόνι.* 9. *εὐθυς ἐγρήγορα.*§ 10. *πεισθεὶς τοῖς λόγοις ἀπήγαγε τὴν στρατιὰν πρὶν ἐσβαλεῖν* (before they had invaded) *ἐς τὴν χώραν.*

1. There both are and have been (*γίγνομαι*) painters good and bad (*φαῦλος*). 2. I say that the country will produce (*τίκτω*) famine. 3. It was announced that a tortoise had fallen on Aeschylus as-he-was-writing. 4. Dogs will gnaw thy body. 5. O men, let us be (*γίγνομαι, aor. subj.*) brave. 6. This man shall be called impious instead-of pious. 7. I of-my-own-accord followed the laws. 8. I have awakened the sleepers (*say*, those who were sleeping) from their sleep. 9. The Thebans held (*imperf.* *ἔχω*) the right wing. 10. But if the son-of-Peisias (*ὁ Πεισίου*) wishes to betray the gates into-the-hands-of-the dishonoured men (*dat.*), let him become (*aor. imp.*) a partridge.‖

VII. Verbs which form their Second Aorists like the Verbs in μι.

(I. G. pages 139, 140.)

Exercise LXXV.

1. *βούλομαι καταβῆναι πάλιν.* 2. *λαβὲ τὰς μαρτυρίας ταύτας, καὶ ἀνάγνωθι αὐτοῖς.* 3. *οὐκ ἔπιες, ὦ φίλε, τὸ Λήθης ὕδωρ;* 4. *γῆς ἐπέβην γυμνός, γυμνός θ' ὑπὸ γαῖαν ἄπειμι.* 5. *πολλοὶ μὲν γὰρ ἀποδίδρασκον, πολλοὶ δὲ ἐάλωσαν.* 6. *ἔστ' ἀνάγκη τοῦ παρεστῶτος* ¶ *θέρους Τροίαν ἁλῶναι* ** *πᾶσαν.* 7. *ἐγὼ σὸν οὐκ ἂν προσπεσεῖν τλαίην γόνυ.* 8. *σκόπει τάδε, μὴ νῦν φυγόντες εἶθ'* (*for εἶτα*) *ἁλῶμεν ὕστερον.* 9. *Κροῖσος Ἅλυν*

* See *τρώγω*, I. G. p. 138.
† See *βάλλω*, I. G. p. 137.
‡ See *τρέχω*, I. G. p. 136.
§ See *ἐγείρω*, I. G. p. 138.
‖ From Aristophanes, a comic poet (*Aves*, 766).
¶ See Vocab. 55, I.G. *παρίστημι*.
** From *ἁλίσκομαι*, see *ἑάλων*, I. G. p. 139.

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διαβὰς * μεγάλην ἀρχὴν καταλύσει. 10. ἂν (*for* ἐάν) γνῷς τί ἐστ' ἄνθρωπος, εὐδαίμων ἔσει.

1. The kings alighted (*use* καταβαίνω) from their chariots. 2. It is necessary (*say*, there is a necessity) to read all the evidence (*pl.*). 3. Socrates drank hemlock. 4. Man who-came (went)-on to the earth naked, naked will also go-away beneath the earth (ὑπό *with acc.*). 5. May I never (μήποτε) be caught doing this. 6. Drink the water of Lethe. 7. Do not endure to fall-down-before the knee of this man. 8. Having once been caught, take-heed (σκοπέω) lest having now escaped you be caught again. 9. Croesus is said to have crossed the Halys. 10. Having-come-to-know (γνούς) this-thing, he will be happy.

VIII. Verbs which have Perfects without any Present Stem.

(I. G. pages 140, 141.)

Exercise LXXVI.

1. οἶσθα ὁπόσους ὀδόντας ἔχει. 2. οὔπω γὰρ ᾔδεισαν τὴν γραφήν. 3. δέδιας μὴ ἐνδείᾳ τοῦ ποτοῦ ἀποθάνῃς. 4. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς συμμάχους ἐδέδισαν μὴ ἀποστῶσιν. 5. οὔτε δέδοικεν οὔτε αἰσχύνεται παρὰ φύσιν (*tr.* contrary to nature) ἡδονὰς διώκων. 6. ἀλλ' ἐθέλω ἀποκρίνεσθαι, ἵνα καὶ εἰδῶ ὅ τι λέγεις. 7. πῶς εἴσει ὅτι τοῦτό ἐστιν ὅ συ οὐκ ᾔδησθα; 8. καί μοι κάλει τοὺς ἄλλους οἳ συνίσασι τούτῳ ταῦτα λέγοντι. 9. οὗτοι κατάδηλοι γίγνονται (*tr.* are clearly convicted of) προσποιούμενοι μὲν εἰδέναι, εἰδότες δὲ οὐδέν. 10. ἀνέστη Τηλέμαχος, τὸ σῶμα † οὐκ ἀφυὴς (*tr.* his person full of grace, *lit.* not wanting as to his person) καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν οὐκ ἀγεννεῖ ἀνδρὶ ἐοικώς.

1. But we ourselves know of-what-kind (οἷοι) we were. 2. These deeds are easy to do for-one-who does not (μή) know (*part.*) the truth. 3. We do not fear the coming (ὁ μέλλων) contest. 4. It is (the part) of good children to fear their parents. 5. Dost thou not fear and art thou not (*use* οὔτε—οὔτε) ashamed (of) pursuing pleasures contrary-to (παρά with acc.) nature? 6. We shall answer in-order-that you may know what (ὅ τι) we mean (λέγω). 7. He pretends indeed to know, but he knows nothing. 8. For these men were-privy-to my (me) saying these things. 9. The kings rose-up, resembling men (*dat.*) of not ignoble-birth (ἀγεννής). 10. May I never know-beforehand the coming (the future) evils.

* From διαβαίνω, see ἔβην, I. G. p. 139. † Accusative of respect.

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Ninth General Exercise.

(*On the Irregular Verbs.*)

1. ὅστις τοὺς τεκόντας ἐν βίῳ σέβεται, καὶ ζῶν καὶ ἀποθανὼν φίλος ἐστὶ θεῷ. 2. Κροῖσος ἐπὶ Κῦρον μέλλων στρατεύεσθαι, ἔπεμψεν εἰς Σπάρτην ἀγγέλους, δεησομένους συμμαχίας. 3. ὁ γὰρ Βρασίδας ἔν τε τοῖς ἄλλοις μέτριον ἑαυτὸν παρεῖχεν καὶ ἐν τοῖς λόγοις ἐδήλου ὡς ἐλευθερώσων τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐκπεμφθείη. 4. ηὖδε λελησμένος ὅσσ' * ἐπεπόνθει. 5. ἵνα δὲ εἰδῆτε, ὅτι οὐ καινὰ ταῦτα ποιεῖ, ἀναμνήσω ὑμᾶς τὰ τούτῳ πεπραγμένα. 6. φεύγει (*tr.* he shrinks from) ἄνθρωπος γενέσθαι, μεμνημένος τῆς τῶν ὅπλων κρίσεως. 7. ἡμεῖς δέ, ἔφη, σὺν ἵπποις τοῖς δυνατωτάτοις καὶ ἀνδράσι πορευώμεθα, τὰ ἐπιτήδεια τριῶν ἡμερῶν λαβόντες. 8. παραβαλόντες παρ' (with) ἀλλήλους σκεψώμεθα εἴ τι διοίσουσιν ἀλλήλων. 9. τῶν ὑπηρετῶν τις ἀπεκρίνατο· οὐ ζῇ, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ μάχῃ ἀπέθανεν. 10. ταῦτα ἱκανά σ' ἔλεγξαί ἐστι καὶ ἀποδεῖξαι ὡς (that) πολλοὶ ἀδικοῦντες ἄνθρωποι εὐδαίμονές εἰσιν.

1. The generals on-hearing (*aor.* 1 *part.*) these things ordered (them) to send ambassadors. 2. Some they slew, others they took alive (*say*, living). 3. Receive (*aor.* 1), O sea, me who-have-suffered terrible things, heal (use *κατασβέννυμι*) my wounds. 4. The Lacedaemonians chose to die honourably, rather than to live disgracefully. 5. If (*ἐάν*) when-you-are young you do not carry wine, when-you-have-become (*aor.* 2) an old man you will carry water. 6. If the things which have been done (*πράττω, perf. part.*) by me appear to-have-been done (*ποιέω, perf. part.*) for (*ἐπί with dat.*) your good, consider me a benefactor. 7. When-you-have-received (*λαμβάνω*, 2 *aor. part.*) a favour, remember (*perf. imp.*) it; when-you-have-done-one (*δίδωμι*), forget it. 8. He said, if (*εἰ*) while-sleeping I take such (*τηλίκαυτος*) cities, what do you think that I (*acc. with inf.*) shall do when awake (*ἐγείρω*, 2 *perf. part.*)? 9. We will hand-over to our children's children enmity to (*πρός*) the Persians, as-long-as (*ἕως ἄν with subj.*) the rivers flow into the sea, and (as long as) the race of man exists (*εἰμί*) and the earth brings forth (*φέρω*) fruits. 10. This man does not restore the letters which he took from me, in-order-that they may know nothing (*μηδέν*) of the-things-which he was doing.

* Epic for ὅσα.

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XAMINATION PAPERS

ON THE

INITIA GRAECA, PART I.,

AND THE

APPENDIX,

IN

GREEK INFLECTIONS AND SYNTAX.

PAPER I.

(*Substantives of First Declension.* I. G. Exx. i.--iii.)

1. Give the English equivalent for the following Greek letters:— ζ, ξ, Η, χ, ψ, Ρ, γ.
2. Give the Greek equivalent for the following English letters:— P, ō (*long*), l, th, L, ē (*long*).
3. How many cases has the Greek noun? Which of the Latin cases is wanting, and how is it supplied?
4. Decline in full:
   (i.) The Greek definite article.
   (ii.) μαθητής.
5. Decline in the Singular only: αἰτία, ῥώμη, ῥίζα, Γοργίας.

PAPER II.

(*Substantives of First and Second Declensions.* I. G. Exx. i.--vi.)

1. What difference is there in the use of the two forms of the Greek sigma?
2. Give the Genitive Singular of θεά and δόξα. What rule is there for determining whether a Noun ending in α is declined like χώρα, or like γλῶσσα?

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3. Decline in full: *θεός*, *λαγώς*, *Ἑρμῆς*.
4. What rules can you give to determine the genders of Nouns in the First and Second Declensions?
5. Parse and give the meaning of the following words:—

ἀνώγεων.
ὑπηρέτας.
οἰκητήρια.

6. Decline in combination *ὁ Σκύθης*, and, in Singuar only, *ἡ νῆσος*.

Paper III.

(*Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions, uncontracted.* I. G. Ex. vii.)

1. How do Adjectives agree with their Substantives? What important exception is there to this rule?
2. Translate *ἀγαθὴ ἡ βασίλεια* and *ἡ ἀγαθὴ βασίλεια*.
How do you distinguish the Subject from the Predicate?
3. Decline in full:

(i.) *τὸ καλὸν ῥόδον.*
(ii.) *ἡ τερπνὴ ὁδός.*
(iii.) *ἀθάνατος.*

4. Write down:
(i.) the Dative Singular Feminine of *κοινός* and *πικρός*,
(ii.) the Genitive Singular of *Μίνως* and *νεανίας*,
(iii.) the Vocative Singular of *θεῖος*.
5. Write down in order all the capital letters of the Greek Alphabet.
6. Parse, giving gender and meaning, *Ἑρμαῖς*, *θεοσεβείᾳ*, *κάλῳ*.

Paper IV.

(*Contracted Substantives and Adjectives of the Second Declension.* I. G. Ex. viii.)

1. Decline in full: *ἵλεως*, *ἁπλοῦς*, and, in Singular only, *ἀργυροῦς*.
2. Enumerate the Greek *parts of speech*.
3. What is the *stem* of a word?
4. What do you mean by the *Spiritus asper*?
5. Decline in combination: *ἡ χρυσῆ ῥάβδος*.
6. What rule have you for determining whether an Adjective in *ος* makes *α* or *η* in the feminine? Is there any exception to this rule?

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Paper V.

(*Substantives of Third Declension, Masculine and Feminine.* I. G. Exx. ix.–xii.)

1. Decline in full, with the Definite Article: ἐλπίς and νύξ.
2. Give the Genitive and Accusative Singular and the Dative Plural of:

κῆρυξ, ὄρτυξ, ὄρνις, πατρίς, γέρων, ἡγεμών, ῥήτωρ, κρατήρ.

3. To what class of Substantives does μήτηρ belong? Decline it in full. Write down any words you know which are declined in like manner.
4. In what case is the answer to the question *When* put? Does this differ from the Latin usage?
5. Parse and give the meaning of the following words:—θηρσί, λιμένοιν, προδόται, πλοῦν, Ποίαντα.

Paper VI.

(*Substantives of Third Declension, Masculine and Feminine (continued).* I. G. Exx. xiii.–xvi.)

1. Decline in full: ἰσχύς, φύσις, γραῦς, γονεύς.
2. Decline in the Singular only: δμώς, ηχώ, Δημοσθένης, βοῦς.
3. Can you mention any cases when the Definite Article would be used in Greek where it is not required in English?
4. Write down the Dative, Singular and Plural, of the following words:—Καλυψώ (Singular only), ἱππεύς, δράκων, μάντις, ὀδούς, μάστιξ, Ἅραψ.
5. What do you mean by the *Instrumental Dative*? How is the *Instrument* indicated in Latin?

Paper VII.

(*Third Declension, Neuter Substantives.* I. G. Ex. xvii.)

1. Decline in full with the Definite Article: κέρας and ἄστυ.
2. Decline in combination:

(i.) χρυσοῦν δόρυ.
(ii.) πικρὸν σίναπι.

3. Write down the Genitive and Dative Singular, and the Dative Plural of ἔπος, οὖς, γάλα.
4. What *Accents* are used in Greek? What do you mean by the terms (i.) *oxytone*, (ii.) *perispomenon*? What is a word called when it is accented on the last syllable but two? (*See* I. G. p. 156.)
5. Parse the following words:—Ἀρτέμιδι, κάλλους, ἠχοῦς, μάντιν, ἄνθεσιν.

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Paper VIII.

(*Third Declension, Adjectives.* I. G. Exx. xviii.–xx.)

1. Decline in full: *εὐρύς, πᾶς, ἀγνώς, ἀσθενής.*
2. Give the Genitive Singular and Dative Plural of: *ἑκών, ἄφρων, ἄχαρις, τραχύς, δίπηχυς.*
3. Give the Nominative and Accusative Singular of: *πλήρεις, θρασεῖς, μελαίναις.*
4. Give examples illustrating the use of:
   (i.) *μέν—δέ.*
   (ii.) *τέ—καί.*
5. Decline in combination:
   (i.) *ὁ ἅρσην παις.*
   (ii.) *ἡ τάλαινα μήτηρ.*
   (iii.) *φύσις ἅρπαξ.*

Paper IX.

(*Irregular Substantives and Adjectives.* I. G. Exx. xxi.–xxii.)

1. Decline in full: *γυνή, κλείς, ναῦς, χείρ, πρῶος.*
2. Decline in the Singular only: *Ἄρης, Ζεύς, κύων, πολύς.*
3. Write down:
   (i.) The Dat. Pl. of *ὕδωρ, λᾶς, μέγας, θρίξ, μάρτυς.*
   (ii.) The Acc. and Voc. Sing. of *μέγας, ἀνήρ.*

Paper X.

(*Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs.* I. G. Exx. xxiii.–xxvi.)

1. Write down the two chief rules for the formation of the Comparatives and Superlatives of Greek Adjectives and Adverbs. Give examples.
2. Compare *σοφός.* How do you account for the lengthening of the *o*?
3. Give instances of Adjectives which form their Comparative and Superlative in:
   (i.) *ισ-τερος, ισ-τατος.*
   (ii.) *αι-τερος, αι-τατος.*
4. Compare *ἁπλοῦς, γεραιός, πένης, ἴσος, ψευδής, μικρός, ῥᾴδιος.*
5. Compare the Adverbs derived from *ταχύς, σοφός, εὐμενής, βαρύς.*
6. Give the Positive and Comparative of *κράτιστος, ἄλγιστος, αἴσχιστος.*

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Paper XI.

(*On the Numerals.* I. G. Exx. xxvii.)

1. Give the Cardinal, Ordinal, and Adverbial Numerals for 1, 5, 8, 12, 1000.
2. Decline εἷς, τρεῖς, τέσσαρες.
3. Give the Cardinal Numerals for 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 300, 500, 700, 900, and the Ordinal Numerals for 30, 50, 70, 90, 200, 400, 600, 800.
4. Put into Greek: thirteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-three men.
5. Give the symbols for 5, 6, 15, 90, 100, 900, 1000.

Paper XII.

(*On the Pronouns.* I. G. Exx. xxviii.–xxxii.)

1. What do you mean by:
   (i.) the Determinative Pronouns.
   (ii.) the Demonstrative Pronouns?
2. Decline οὗτος, αὐτός, ὅστις, ἐκεῖνος, σύ, ἐμαυτοῦ.
3. How do Attic writers supply the place of ὅς and σφέτερος?
4. Is the English Possessive Pronoun always translated in Greek? Give the Rule, with examples of your own.
5. Translate into Greek:
   (i.) the mothers themselves admire their own daughters,
   (ii.) these boys admire the valour of their fathers.
6. Distinguish between τίνες and τινές; also between ταῦτα, ταὐτά and ταύτα, and between οἵ and οἱ.

Paper XIII.

(*The Verb εἰμί, I am.* I. G. Exx. xxxiii.–xxxiv.)

1. In what important respects does the Greek Verb differ from the Latin Verb in regard to:
   (i.) Number,
   (ii.) Voice, and
   (iii.) Tense?
2. Write down in full (i.) the Imperfect Indicative, (ii.) the Subjunctive, of the Verb εἰμί.
3. Whence does the *Optative* Mood derive its name? Conjugate in full the Optative Present of εἰμί.
4. What parts of the Verb are ἐσμέν, ἔσοιο, οὖσα, ἔσει?
5. Distinguish between (i.) οὐ, οὐκ, and οὐχ.
   (ii.) οὐ and μή.
6. What is the meaning of the term Aorist? What is the derivation of the word?

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Paper XIV.

(*General Paper* (A) *on all previous Grammar.* I. G. pp. 1–55.)

1. Decline in full: *ἵλεως, οὐδείς, τοιοῦτος, ἐγώ, ἑαυτοῦ, δύο.*
2. Compare (and decline in full the Positive and Comparative of) *μέγας.*
3. Give the Dative Singular and Plural of *γραφεύς, μεθήμων, πούς, νοῦς, σαφής.*
4. Compare *μακρός, ἐχθρός, φίλος, ἄσμενος.*
5. Parse *ταύτα, κλέη, νεῶν, λῶστος, σφῶν.*
6. Conjugate in full the Future Indicative and the Future Optative of *εἰμί.*

Paper XV.

(*General Paper* (B) *on all previous Grammar.* I. G. pp. 1–55.)

1. Parse *ἔστων, ἦτε, ἄττα, σφέα, χείρων, ἅλα, πολῖτα.*
2. Decline in full: *πρᾶος* (*or πραΰς*), *ὀξύς, θρίξ, ταμίας, ναῦς.*
3. Compare *ὀλίγος, πτωχός, μέλας, ψευδής, σωφρόνως.*
4. Write down the Ordinals from 1–10.
5. Put into Greek: seventy-times, four-times, seventieth, eighteen, 2,287.
6. Decline in full the Present Participle of *εἰμί.*

Paper XVI.

(*The First Conjugation of Verbs in ω* (*Present and Imperfect Active*). I. G. Ex. xxxv.)

N.B. The Pupil is advised to pay especial attention to the formation of the various Tenses, as explained at the head of Exercises xxxv.–xlvii., I. G.

1. Explain the difference between a *root* and a *stem.*
2. What is meant by an *Augment?* To which of the tenses is it prefixed? Explain clearly, illustrating your answer with examples, the difference between the *Temporal* and the *Syllabic* Augment.
3. Conjugate (i.) the Imperfect Indicative of *κελεύω.*
   (ii.) the Present Imperative of *πράττω.*
4. State what you know of the different ways of strengthening the stem of a Verb in the Present Tense.
5. Divide the *Mute* Consonants into *Gutturals, Dentals,* and *Labials.* How many Liquid Consonants are there? Which are they?
6. Parse *ἄγωσι, νομιζοίτην.*
7. Give:
   (i.) the 2nd Pers. Dual Imperfect Indic. of *ἄγω, πλησιάζω, ἐπιβουλεύω.*
   (ii.) the 3rd Pers. Pl. Pres. Opt. of *κλύω.*

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Paper XVII.

(*Verbs in ω (Future and First Aorist Active).* I. G. Ex. xxxvi.)

1. State fully the rule for the formation of the Future of Liquid Stems. Write down in full the Future Indicative of *ἀλγύνω*.
2. Give the First Pers. Sing. of the Present, Future, and First Aorist (throughout all the Moods) of *σπείρω*, *κλέπτω*, and *τρέφω*.
3. Write fully what you know of the various uses of the Subjunctive Mood.
4. Conjugate fully:
   (i.) the Aor. I. Imperative and Optative of *ὑπομένω*.
   (ii.) the Future Optative of *φυλάττω*.
5. Parse fully the following words:—*ἐπηγγελλέτην*, *πλέξαιεν*, *πιστεύσῃ*.
6. Give the rule for the use of the Optative and Subjunctive in sentences expressing a purpose.

Paper XVIII.

(*First and Second Perfect and Pluperfect and Second Aorist Tenses.* I. G. Exx. xxxvii.–xxxix.)

1. What is meant by *Reduplication*? Give examples.
2. How is the First Perfect formed from Stems ending in the labial or guttural mutes? Give examples.
3. What are the First Perfects of *ἀγγέλλω*, *ἀποστέλλω*, *φύω*, *λείβω*?
4. Write down the First Pers. Sing. (all moods) of the First Perfect of *σπείρω*, *πείθω*, *ὑποτάσσω*.
5. Conjugate in full:
   (i.) the 1st Perf. Ind. and Imperative of *πλέκω*.
   (ii.) the Pluperf. Ind. of *τύπτω*.
6. How is the Second Perfect formed? Give examples.
7. Parse and decline *λελυκώς*, *τύψας*.

Paper XIX.

(*General Paper on the Active Verb in ω.*)

1. Distinguish between the Temporal and Syllabic Augments, giving examples.
2. Give the meaning and construction of the following Verbs: *φροντίζω*, *ἐπιβουλεύω*, *κρύπτω*, *κυριεύω*.
3. Parse *ἐσπορέναι*, *ἔπιθον*, *πείσειε*, *ἐτετύπεσαν*, *λυσάτω*, *πεφονευκυῖα*, *ἤγαγον*.

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4. Write down:
   (i.) Gen. Pl. 2nd Perf. Participle of *πράσσω*.
   (ii.) Aor. 2nd Inf. of *φεύγω*.
   (iii.) 2nd Pers. Pl. 1st Perf. Ind. of *ταράσσω* and *ἐνδύω*.
   (iv.) 1st Pers. Pl. Future Ind. of *ἐπαίρω*, *κομίζω*, and *τάσσω*.

5. Give the 1st Pers. Sing. (all moods) of:
   (i.) the 1st Perf. of *πλέκω*.
   (ii.) the Aor. 2nd of *σπείρω*.
   (iii.) the Future of *ἀποκτείνω*.
   (iv.) the 2nd Perf. of *πείθω*.
   (v.) the Aor. I. of *εὐφραίνω*.

6. Conjugate (i.) the 1st Pluperfect Indicative of *τειχίζω*.
   (ii.) the 2nd Perf. Imperative of *ἀποφεύγω*.
   (iii.) the Aor. I. Optative of *λέγω*.

Paper XX.

(*Passive Voice, Present, Imperfect, Perfect, and Pluperfect Tenses.* I. G. Exx. xl.–xli.)

1. How is the Perfect Passive formed? What further changes take place in the case of Stems ending (i.) in a Mute,
   (ii.) in a Liquid?
2. Conjugate (i.) the Perfect Indicative Passive of *τάσσω*.
   (ii.) the Perfect Imperative Passive of *πείθω*.
   (iii.) the Pluperfect Indic. Pass. of *φαίνω*.
   (iv.) the Present Optative Passive of *λύω*.

3. Write down the 1st Pers. Sing. Perf. Pass. (in all the moods) of: *ἀγγέλλω*, *γράφω*, *πλέκω*, *σπείρω*, *πείθω*.
4. Give the—
   (i.) 3rd Pers. Dual Imperf. Indic. Passive of *ἐργάζομαι*.
   (ii.) 2nd Pers. Plural Perf. Imp. Pass. of *βουλεύω*.
   (iii.) 1st Pers. Plural Perf. Subj. Pass. of *κατακλείω*.
   (iv.) 3rd Pers. Dual Perf. Optat. Pass. of *τάσσω*.
   (v.) Perf. Infin. Pass. of *βουλεύω* and *τρέφω*.

Paper XXI.

(*The Futures and Aorists Passive.* I. G. Exx. xlii.–xliv.)

1. How is (i.) the First Future Passive, (ii.) the Aor. I. Passive formed? What further changes take place in the case of Stems ending in a Consonant?
2. What is the First Aorist Passive of the following Verbs:— *τύπτω*, *λύω*, *σπείρω*, *πείθω*, *πλέκω*?

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3. How is the Second Future Passive formed? Give three examples.

4. How is the Third Future Passive formed? Give examples. By what other names is this Future known?

5. Parse the following words:—*ἀναγεγράψῃ, προστετάξεται, ἐφθάρη, μανέντες, κλαπείσης, ἁρπαγῆναι, καταπεμφθείη, παιδευθεῖεν.*

6. Give the 1st Person Singular (through all the moods) of:
   (i.) the First Future Passive of *σπείρω* and *πείθω*.
   (ii.) the Second Aorist Passive of *πλέκω* and *λύω*.
   (iii.) the Third Future Passive of *κλαίω*, *λέγω* and *γράφω*.

Paper XXII.

(*General Paper after Passive Voice.* I. G. pp. 1–97.)

1. Decline in full, *χείρ, κρέας, χείρων, κνημίς, πίτυς, ἔτος, οὗτος.*

2. Compare the following Adjectives:—*μέσος, φίλος, κλέπτης, ῥᾴδιος, ταχύς.*

3. Distinguish between the uses of *οὐ* and *μή*.

4. In what various ways is the Stem of a Verb strengthened in the Present Tense?

5. Conjugate:
   (i.) the Aor. 2nd Imperative Pass. of *πλέκω*.
   (ii.) the Plup. Indic. Act. of *πείθω*.
   (iii.) the Perf. Imperat. Pass. of *σπείρω*.
   (iv.) the Aor. 1st Optative Active and Passive of *λύω*.

6. Give the First Person Singular (through all the moods) of:
   (i.) the Perf. 1st Active of *σπείρω*.
   (ii.) the Perfect Passive of *πλέκω*.
   (iii.) the Aor. 1st Active and Passive of *πείθω*.

7. Parse the following words:—*ἀποκτενοῦμεν, εἴργαστο, καταλιπεῖν, τετυφῦσι, ἐκέκλειτο, ἐσκεμμένος, ταφήσεται, λελείψει.*

Paper XXIII.

(*Future and Aorists Middle.* I. G. Exx. xlv.–xlvii.)

1. How are the following Tenses of the Middle Voice formed:—
   (i.) the Future.
   (ii.) the First Aorist.
   (iii.) the Second Aorist?

2. Write in full:
   (i.) the First Aorist Imperative Middle of *φείδομαι*.
   (ii.) the Second Aorist Imperat. Middle of *τύπτω*.
   (iii.) the Future Indicative Middle of *ἀμύνομαι*.
   (iv.) the First Aorist Optative Middle of *μέμφομαι*.

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3. Give the First Person Sing. (through all the moods) of:
(i.) the Future Middle of *ἀποκρίνομαι*.
(ii.) the First Aorist Middle of *γεύομαι*.
(iii.) the Second Aorist Middle of *καταβάλλω*.

4. Parse the following words:—
πορεύσοιο, σφαλεῖσθαι, καταλιποίσθην.

5. Explain what is meant by:
(i.) the Direct Middle.
(ii.) the Indirect Middle.
(iii.) the Causative Middle.

Give examples of your own to illustrate your answer.

Paper XXIV.

(*General Paper on all preceding Grammar.* I. G. pp. 1–99.)

1. Which of the Cardinal Numbers are declined? Write down the Adverbial Numerals from 1 to 10.

2. Decline *ὅστις, ἑαυτοῦ*.

3. Give the Nominative Singular and the Dative Plural of the following words:—*νῶν, γρᾶε, ὦτα, χεροῖν, κύον, ταὐτὰ, δυνάμεως, κρέως, γονέως*.

4. Compare the following Adjectives:—*λάλος, μέλας, κενός, ἐῤῥωμένος, ἥσυχος, ἡδύς, πολύς*.

5. Write down the following Tenses in full:—
(i.) the Imperfect Indicative and the Present Optative of *εἰμί*.
(ii.) the First Aorist Optative (both Active and Middle) of *βουλεύω*.
(iii.) the Second Perfect Passive (Indicative and Imperative) of *πείθω*.

6. Parse the following words:—*ἐπήρθη, ἐκτίσθαι, κεκρίσθω, πεφύλαχθε, πέπλεξαι, πεπληγέναι*.

Paper XXV.

(*Contracted Verbs in αω and εω.* I. G. Exx. xlviii.–li.)

1. Conjugate in full the following tenses of *νικάω* and *κρατέω*:—
(i.) the Imperfect Indicative Passive.
(ii.) the Present Optative Active.

2. Conjugate in full the Present Indicative Active of *τιμάω* and *ζάω*.* What other Verbs can you mention of the same nature as *ζάω*?

* See Note, p. 39, in this Appendix.

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3. Parse the following words:—*ἐπολιόρκουν, ἀγαπῷτο, ἐχρῶντο, διψῆν.*

4. Give the 3rd Pers. Sing. (through all moods) Present, both Active and Passive, of *τιμάω* and *φιλέω.*

Paper XXVI.

(*Contracted Verbs in αω, εω, and οω.* I. G. Exx. xlviii.–liv.)

1. Write in full:
   (i.) the Pres. Subj. both Active and Passive of *βεβαιόω.*
   (ii.) the Pres. Imperat. Passive of *ζημιόω.*

2. Give (i.) the 2nd Pers. Pl. Imperf. Indic. Active of *δουλόω.*
   (ii.) the Pres. Infin. of *ἀξιόω, κοσμέω, ζάω,* and *τιμάω.*
   (iii.) the 3rd Pers. Pl. Pres. Opt. Active of *ὠφελέω.*

3. Decline in full the Present Participle Active of *ὀρθόω* and *κρατέω.*

4. Give the First Pers. Sing. (through all the moods) of:
   (i.) the Present of *κτάομαι* and *γαυρόομαι.*
   (ii.) the Perf. and Pluperfect Active of *τιμάω, κοσμέω,* and *ζημιόω.*
   (iii.) the 1 Aor. Middle of *ἐλευθερόω.*

5. Parse the following words:—*τιμηθῆναι, δουλωθέντα, ποιήσασα, δεδουλώσεσθαι, πεποίησο, ἐδουλοῦτε, δουλούτω, τιμῷσθον.*

Paper XXVII.

(*General Paper after Contracted Verbs.* I. G. pp. 1–102.)

1. Decline in full: *ἐπιφανής, βελτίων, Ζεύς, γαστήρ, οὗτος, πᾶς, αἰδώς.*

2. Write down the Distribute Numerals (the hundreds only) from 100–1000, and the Ordinals from 1–10.

3. Give the Future Active, the Perfect Active, the 1st Aorist Passive, and the Perfect Passive of *λείβω, βρέχω, ἐρείδω, κρίνω, τιμάω, ποιέω, δουλόω.*

4. Write down:
   (i.) the 2nd Aor. Inf. Passive of *σπείρω,*
   (ii.) the 2nd Perf. Infin. Act. of *σπείρω* and *πλέκω,*
   (iii.) the 2nd Pers. Sing. Perf. Imp. Pass. of *λύω,*
   (iv.) the 2nd Pers. Sing. Fut. Indic. of *εἰμί,*
   (v.) the 2nd Pers. Sing. Pres. Subj. Active of *δουλόω* and *νικάω.*

5. Parse the following words:—*κατεκτόνει, ἔστειλαν, ἐκέκλειτο, σφαγέντος, τολμῷην.*

6. What cases do the following Verbs take:—*ἐράω, ἀμελέω, ἔπομαι, πείθομαι, φείδομαι?*

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Paper XXVIII.

(*On ἵστημι, τίθημι, and δίδωμι.* I. G. Exx. lv.–lx.)

1. Conjugate in full:
   (i.) the Present Indic. Active of *τίθημι.*
   (ii.) the Pres. Subj. Active of *δίδωμι.*
   (iii.) the 1st Aorist Indic. Active of *τίθημι.*
   (iv.) the Imperf. Indic. Pass. of *ἵστημι.*
2. Give the 3rd Person Sing. and the 3rd Person Pl. of:
   (i.) Pres. Ind. Active of *δίδωμι.*
   (ii.) 2nd Aor. Imp. Act. and Passive of *δίδωμι.*

Write down also the Pres. and 2nd Aor. Infin. Act. of *τίθημι, δίδωμι, ἵστημι.*

3. What Tenses of *ἵστημι* are Intransitive?
4. Conjugate in full the Perfect and Pluperfect Active of *ἵστημι,* also the Imp. Ind. Act. of *δίδωμι.*
5. What are the forms more commonly used in the Singular of the Imperf. Ind. Act. of *δίδωμι*?

Paper XXIX.

(*General Paper after* Ex. lx.)

1. Decline in full: *κλείς, δοῦς, χαλκοῦς, τριήρης, πρᾶος.*
2. Give the Greek (and also, if possible, the Latin equivalent) for the following:—
   (i.) to indulge in anger.
   (ii.) to repeal a law.
   (iii.) to pay the penalty.
3. Distinguish between *νόμον τιθέναι* and *νόμον θέσθαι.*
4. Compare the following words:—*ταχέως, βαρέως, κακός.* Give the Positive and Superlative of *λῷστος, ἧσσων, μάσσων.*
5. Parse the following words:—*ἐπεπράγεσαν, ἱδρύοντο, πιθοῦ, ἐσπάρθαι.*
6. Give the 1st Pers. (through all moods) of:
   (i.) the 1st Aor. Act. of *τίθημι.*
   (ii.) the Perf. Act. of *ἵστημι.*
7. Can you give the rule for the use of the Genitive Absolute.

Paper XXX.

(*On ἵημι, εἶμι (ibo), φημί, and other Verbs in μι of the First Class.* I. G. Exx. lxi.–lxv.)

1. Write down in full:
   (i.) the Imperf. Ind. *Act.* and *Mid.* of *ἵημι,*
   (ii.) the Pres. Indic. and the Imperf. Indic. of *εἶμι,* and also of *φημί.*

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2. Give (i.) the 2nd Pers. Sing. Imperf. Ind. of ἧμαι.
(ii.) the 2nd Pers. Sing. Imperative of κεῖμαι and κάθημαι.
(iii.) 2nd Aor. Mid. Inf. of ὀνίνημι.
(iv.) Pres. Inf. of κίχρημι.
(v.) 2nd Pers. Sing. Imp. Ind. of δύναμαι and ἐπίσταμαι.

3. Parse the following words:—*μεθέσθαι, φῶμεν, πέπλησμαι, ἠράσθην, ἰόντων, εἶμαι, ἥσομαι, εἶσα.*

4. Give the First Aorist Act. of ἵημι. Can you mention any other Verbs which form their First Aorist in like manner?

Paper XXXI.

(*General Paper after* Ex. lxv.)

1. Decline τοιοῦτος, γῆρας, ὄρνις, ἅλσος.

2. Give the rule for the *Sequence of Moods* in subordinate sentences. Distinguish between Principal (or Primary) Tenses and Historical Tenses.

3. What is the rule for the use of the Accusative and Infinitive in Greek? Translate:
(i.) *I think that I have conquered,*
(ii.) *Alexander says that he is the son of Jupiter.*

4. What is the Reciprocal Pronoun? Decline it in full.

5. Put into Greek: seventy-times, nine-hundredth, fiftieth, fifth, 1489.

6. Give in full:
(i.) the Imperative of εἶμι (*ibo*) and εἰμί (*sum*).
(ii.) the 2nd Aor. Ind. Middle of ἵημι.
(iii.) the Pres. Opt. Middle of ἵημι.
(iv.) the Pluperf. Passive of ἵστημι.

7. Parse ἐστάθη, θές, κέωνται, τιμῆσαι, ἀπατηθείς.

Paper XXXII.

(*On Verbs in* μι (*Second Class*). I. G. Exx. lxvi.-lxvii.)

1. Write in full the following tenses of δείκνυμι:—
(i.) the Imp. Ind. Active.
(ii.) the Perf. Ind. Passive.

2. Give the 1st Pers. Sing. (through all moods) of the Present Active and the Perfect Passive of δείκνυμι.

3. Give (where possible) the Future and Perfect Active and the 1st Aorist Passive of the following Verbs:—*κεράννυμι, ἀμφιέννυμι, ῥώννυμι, ἄγνυμι* (2nd Perf.), *μίγνυμι, ὄμνυμι.*

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4. Parse fully the following words (in each case giving the meaning):—ἔῤῥωγα, παγῆναι, ὀμοῦμαι, ἀπολώλεκα, ἀνέῳγα, ἐῤῥωσο.
5. Write down:
(i.) the 1st Pers. Sing. 2nd Aor. Act. of σβέννυμι,
(ii.) the 1st Pers. Sing. 1st Aor. Ind. Act. of οἴγνυμι,
(iii.) the 2nd Pers. Sing. Perf. Ind. Pass. of πετάννυμι.

Paper XXXIII.

(*On Irregular Verbs* (I.) *and General Questions.* I. G. Ex. lxviii. *and* p. 130.)

1. Give the Future, Aorist, and Perf. (where possible) of the following Verbs:—δοκέω, καθέζομαι, χαίρω, (ἔρομαι), ἄχθομαι.
2. Parse the following words:—ὄρσῃς, βέβουλα, ὄδωδα, ἔγημε, ἔσθω, ἰέναι.
3. Translate into Greek:
(i.) I am far from doing.
(ii.) I will take silence for consent.
(iii.) I will show that he is worthy.
(iv.) They would have fought.
(v.) They will remain three years.
4. Decline in full: ὄρος, ναῦς, κέρας, σεαυτοῦ.
5. Compare ῥᾳδίως, ἴδιος, αἰσχρός.
6. Conjugate in full:
(i.) 2nd Aor. Imp. Mid. of σπείρω.
(ii.) Pers. Ind. Act. of ἵημι.
(iii.) Perf. Ind. Act. of ἵστημι.

Paper XXXIV.

(*Irregular Verbs* (II.) *and General Paper.* I. G. Ex. lxix. *and* p. 132.)

1. Give the principal parts, viz. the Futures, Aorists, and Perfects (where possible) of the following Verbs:—δάκνω, κάμνω, ἐλαύνω, ἱκνέομαι, βυνέω.
2. Parse fully and give meaning of ἔστρωσα, ἐλήλακα, ἔφθην, ἔφθισα, ταμεῖν, ὑπέσχετο.
3. Distinguish between:
(i.) ἐφθίμην and φθίμην.
(ii.) ᾗ, ἔ, ᾗ, ᾗ, ᾗ, ᾗ.
(iii.) εἶμι, εἰμί.

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4. Conjugate in full:

(i.) the Perf. Subj. Pass. of *πείθω*.
(ii.) the Pres. Subj. Pass. of *δηλόω*.
iii.) the Imp. Ind. Act. of *φιλέω*.

5. In the formation of the Perfect Passive, what changes occur in the final consonant of Stems ending (i.) in a Mute, (ii.) in a Liquid? Give examples.

Paper XXXV.

(*Irregular Verbs* (III.) *and General Questions.* I. G. Ex. lxx.)

1. Give the principal parts of the following Verbs:—*ἀπεχθάνομαι, ὑπισχνέομαι, πυνθάνομαι, λαγχάνω, βαίνω, ἐρείδω, ὀφλισκάνω.*
2. What cases do the following Verbs govern?—*βοηθέω, δέομαι, πίμπλημι, ἀρέσκω, ἔραμαι, κρατέω, χράομαι, γεύομαι, φείδομαι.*
3. Write down the 1st Person (through all moods) of:

(i.) the 2nd Aor. of *ἁμαρτάνω*.
(ii.) the Perf. Act. of *λαμβάνω*.
iii.) the Future of *μάχομαι*.
(lv.) the 2nd Aor. of *ἵστημι*.
(v.) the Pres. Act. of *ἵημι*.

4. Decline in full: *αὐτός, οὗτος, εἷς* (*unus*), and *ἑείς*.
5. What construction is there in Greek answering to the Latin Gerund? Give an example.

Paper XXXVI.

(*Irregular Verbs* (IV.) *and General Questions.* I. G. Ex. lxxi. p. 133.)

1. Write down the principal parts of the following Verbs:—*τυγχάνω, ἠβάσκω, θνήσκω, αὐξάνω, ἁλίσκομαι, εὑρίσκω, πάσχω, διδράσκω.*
2. Give the First Person (through all moods) of:

(i.) the Aor. Act. of *γιγνώσκω*.
(ii.) the Perfect Active of *στερίσκω*.
(iii.) the Future of *θρώσκω*.

3. Parse the following words:—*πεπράσομαι, τέτρωσο, κέχηνα, γηρᾶναι, λήψει, τεμεῖ, ὦσω.*
4. Distinguish between:

(i.) *γαμέω* and *γαμοῦμαι*.
(ii.) *ἵστημι* and *ἕστηκα*.
(iii.) *καταβάλλω* and *καταβάλλομαι*.
(iv.) *ἐπιτίθημι* and *ἐπιτίθεμαι*.

5. Decline in full, and compare, the following Adjectives:—*πένης, ψευδής, ἡδύς*.

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Paper XXXVII.

(*Irregular Verbs* (V.) *and General Questions.* I. G. Ex. lxxii. p. 135.)

1. Parse the following words:—*φαγεῖν, ἐλεύσεσθαι, οἴσομαι, ἤνεγκα χανοῦμαι, πεύσομαι, δράσομαι.*

2. Conjugate in full:

(i.) the Future Optative of *τρέχω.*
(ii.) the Perfect Ind. Pass. of *φέρω.*
(iii.) the Imperf. Ind. Act. of *ἵημι,* and of *εἶμι* (*ἴβο*).
(iv.) the Pres. Ind. Passive of *ποιέω,* and of *δουλόω.*

Give (i.) the 3rd Pers. Sing. Perf. Imp. Pass. of *φονεύω.*
(ii.) the Perf. Pass. Infin. of *ἐργάζομαι.*
(iii.) the 1st Pers. Sing. Perf. Ind. Act. and Pass. of *ἐσθίω.*
(iv.) the three different forms of the Aor. Act. of *λέγω.*
(v.) the 1st Aor. Act. of *μιμνήσκω.*

4. Decline in full:

(i.) the Perf. Part. Act. of *βιβρώσκω.*
(ii.) the 1st Aor. Part. Pass. of *ὁράω.*

5. Give the principal parts of *αἱρέω* and *πίνω.*

Paper XXXVIII.

(*Irregular Verbs* (VI.) *and General Questions.* I. G. Ex. lxxiii. pp. 135, 136.)

1. Give the Accusative and Dative Singular, and the Dative Plural of the following words:—*πέρας, πᾶς, τάλας, κρέας, μέγας, λᾶς.*

2. Give the Cardinal, Ordinal, and Adverbial Numerals for 11,285.

3. Give the principal parts of the following Verbs:—*καίω, βάλλω, κλαίω, γίγνομαι, τίκτω, γηράσκω, λανθάνω.*

4. Parse fully the following words:—*ἐγρηγόρασι, βιῴη, πεπτωκότες, γεγονέναι, εἰχέτην, κατέφαγον.*

5. Give (i.) 2nd Pers. Sing. Aor. Imp. of *ἔχω.*
(ii.) Perf. Inf. Act. of *καλέω* and *κλαίω.*
(iii.) 1st Pers. of the Aorist Ind. Act. of *χέω.*
(iv.) 1st Pers. Pl. Fut. Ind. Act. of *φέρω* and *ἐσθίω.*

6. Mention any instances you know of (i.) a reduplicated 2 Aorist, (ii.) of a syncopated 2 Aor., (iii.) of a 1 Aor. in *κα,* (iv.) of a 2 Aor. from a Verb in *-νυμι.*

Paper XXXIX.

(*Irregular Verbs* (VII.) *and General Questions.* I. G. Ex. lxxiv. pp. 139, 140.)

1. Give the 1st Pers. Sing. (through all existent moods) of the 2 Aor. of *διδράσκω, πλέκω, βιόω, ἁλίσκομαι, γηράσκω.*

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2. Parse *βῆθι, πτέσθαι, πρίω, ἔσχηκα, ἐξεῖπον, ζῆν, ἔτραγον, πείσομαι* (from two separate Verbs), *θανεῖν.*

3. Write down in full:

(i.) the Pres. Subj. Act. of *ζηλόω.*
(ii.) the Perf. Pass. Ind. of *αἰτέω* and *σφάζω.*
(iii.) the Imperf. Mid. of *ἵημι.*

4. How do Adverbs form their comparative and superlative in Greek (and Latin)? Compare *ἡδέως, σαφῶς*; also the Adjectives *ἅρπαξ, ταχύς, κακός, ἀλγεινός,* and *ἄκρατος.*

5. How may a prohibition in the Second Person be expressed in Greek?

6. What cases do the following prepositions take and with what differences in meaning:—*μετά, ἐπί, διά*?

Paper XL.

(*Irregular Verbs* (VIII.) *and General Questions.* I. G. Ex. lxxv. p. 140.)

1. Write in full:

(i.) the Pres. Imperative Act. of *τίθημι.*
(ii.) the Pluperf. Ind. of *οἶδα* and *ἵστημι.*
(iii.) the Pres. Subj. Pass. of *δίδωμι.*
(iv.) the Perfect *δέδια.*
(v.) the Perfect *οἶδα.*

2. Parse the following words:—*δείσομαι, ἐῴκειν, ἔσκλην, ἔδρᾱν, ἤρεσα, καθεδοῦμαι, ᾠήθην, ἐξολέσειεν, ᾔειτε.*

3. Decline in full: *ἴλεως, εἰδώς, ὅστις.* Give the Genitive and Accusative Singular and Dative Plural of *ἔρις, γονεύς, σύ, ἄστυ, γόνυ.*

4. Distinguish between:

(i.) *ἔβησα, ἔβην, ἔσβην.*
(ii.) *σφῷν, σφῶν, σφωίν.*
(iii.) *εἰσί, ἐΐσι, ἴασι, ἰᾶσι.*

5. What is the force of the Particle *ἄν*? How does it affect the Optative Mood?

6. Translate:

(i.) *εἴ τι ἔχεις, δός.*
(ii.) *ἐάν τι ἔχῃ, δώσει.*
(iii.) *εἴ τι εἶχεν, ἐδίδου ἄν.*

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EASY READING LESSONS.

BEING AN INTRODUCTION TO INITIA GRÆCA, PART II.

I. A LACEDAEMONIAN WOMAN.

Λάκαινά τις προϊόντι τῷ υἱῷ ἐπὶ πόλεμον ἀναδιδοῦσα τὴν ἀσπίδα· Ταύτην, ἔφη, ὁ πατήρ σοι ἀεὶ ἔσωζε· καὶ σὺ οὖν ταύτην σῶζε, ἢ ἀπόθανε.

1. *Λάκαινά τις τῷ υἱῷ τὴν ἀσπίδα ἀναδίδωσι.*
2. *ὁ υἱὸς ἐπὶ πόλεμον πρόεισι.*
3. *Λάκαινά τις προϊόντι τῷ υἱῷ ἐπὶ πόλεμον ἀναδίδωσι τὴν ἀσπίδα.*
4. *Λάκαινά τις προϊόντι τῷ υἱῷ ἐπὶ πόλεμον ἀναδιδοῦσα τὴν ἀσπίδα—ἔφη.*
5. *ταύτην (ἀσπίδα) ὁ πατὴρ ἔσωζε.*
6. *ταύτην, ἔφη, ὁ πατήρ σοι ἀεὶ ἔσωζε.*
7. *καὶ σὺ ταύτην σῶζε.*
8. *καὶ σὺ οὖν ταύτην σῶζε, ἢ ἀπόθανε.*

NOTES.

1. *Λάκαινα*, fem. of *Λάκων, ωνος, a Lacedaemonian man.*
   What is the difference between *τίς* and *τις*? Why has *τις* no accent in the sentence above? See I. G. i. p. 48.
   τῷ. For the use of the article instead of the possessive pronoun when no emphasis is needed, see I. G. i. Ex. xxix. and Syntax, § 11. p. 150.
2. *πρόεισι*, from *πρό* and *εἶμι* (ibo). Stem *ι*, *to go.* See I. G. i. p. 120.
4. *ἔφη* from *φημί*. See I. G. i. p. 121.
7. *καὶ σὺ*, *do* YOU *also.*
8. *ἀπόθανε*, 2 aor. imper. from *ἀποθνήσκω*. See I. G. i. p. 134.

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II. SOCRATES.

Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος πρὸς τὸν πυθόμενον, τίς πλουσιώτατος, εἶπεν· ὁ ἐλαχίστοις ἀρκούμενος· αὐτάρκεια γὰρ φύσεώς ἐστι πλοῦτος.

1. *Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος εἶπεν.*
2. *(ἄνθρωπός τις) ἐπύθετο, τίς πλουσιωτατός (ἐστι);*
3. *ἐλαχίστοις ἀρκεῖται.*
4. *ὁ ἐλαχίστοις ἀρκούμενος πλουσιώτατος (ἐστι).*
5. *Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος πρὸς τὸν πυθόμενον, τίς πλουσιώτατος, εἶπεν· ὁ ἐλαχίστοις ἀρκούμενος.*
6. *αὐτάρκεια γάρ ἐστι πλοῦτος.*
7. *αὐτάρκεια γὰρ φύσεώς ἐστι πλοῦτος.*

NOTES.

1. *Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος.* See Syntax, § 5, on Apposition, I. G. i. p. 149.
   εἶπεν, defective 2 aor. See *λέγω*, I. G. i. p. 135.
2. *ἐπύθετο*, 2 aor. from *πυνθάνομαι*. See I. G. i. p. 133.
   πλουσιώτατος. For the formation of this superlative, see I. G. i. p. 36, obs. 1.
3. *ἐλαχίστοις*, "*with the fewest things*," superl. of *ὀλίγος*. See I. G. i. p. 39.
4. *ἀρκεῖται*, 3 pers. sing. pres. ind. mid. from *ἀρκέω*, conjugated like *ποιέω*. See I. G. i. p. 72.
5. *πρὸς τὸν πυθόμενον*, "*to one who asked.*"
6. *γάρ ἐστι*. Notice that *ἐστι* is an *enclitic*, that is, pronounced with *γάρ*, and that consequently its accent is thrown upon it. See also sentences 2 and 4.
7. *φύσεως*, genitive dependent on *πλοῦτος*.

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III. Bion.

Βίων πλέων ποτὲ μετὰ πονηρῶν λησταῖς περιέπεσε. τῶν δέ, Ἀπολώλαμεν, εἰπόντων, ἐὰν γνωσθῶμεν, Ἐγὼ δέ, φησίν, ἐὰν μὴ γνωσθῶμεν.

1. Βίων λησταῖς περιέπεσε.
2. Βίων πλέων ποτὲ μετὰ πονηρῶν λησταῖς περιέπεσε.
3. οἱ δέ, Ἀπολώλαμεν, εἶπον, ἐὰν γνωσθῶμεν.
4. ἐγὼ δέ, φησίν, ἀπόλωλα, ἐὰν μὴ γνωσθῶμεν.
5. τῶν δέ, Ἀπολώλαμεν, εἰπόντων, ἐὰν γνωσθῶμεν, Ἐγὼ δέ, φησίν, ἐὰν μὴ γνωσθῶμεν.

NOTES.

1. λησταῖς, dative after περιέπεσε. περιέπεσε, 2 aor. from περιπίπτω, I. G. i. p. 137.
2. πλέων, pres. part. from πλέω. ποτέ, "*once upon a time.*"
3. οἱ δέ, *but they*, i.e. οἱ πονηροί. ἀπολώλαμεν, 2 perf., "*we are undone, we perish;*" the 1 perf., ἀπολώλεκα, has an active meaning, *I have destroyed;* from ἀπ(ἀπο)-όλλυμι, I. G. i. p. 127, 19.
   ἐάν is always followed by the subjunctive.
   γνωσθῶμεν, 1 aor. subj. pass., from γιγνώσκω, I. G. i. p. 135.
4. μή. See Syntax, § 40, I. G. i. p. 155.
5. τῶν δὲ εἰπόντων, genitive absolute. See Syntax, § 20, I. G. i. p. 151.
   ἐγὼ δέ, understand ἀπόλωλα.

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IV. DIOGENES.

Διογενης εἰς Μύνδον ἐλθὼν καὶ θεασαμενος μεγάλας τὰς πύλας, μικρὰν δὲ τὴν πόλιν, Ἄνδρες Μύνδιοι, ἔφη, κλείσατε τὰς πύλας, μὴ ἡ πόλις ὑμῶν ἐξέλθῃ.

1. Διογένης εἰς Μύνδον ἦλθεν.
2. αἱ πύλαι μεγάλαι ἦσαν, μικρὰ δὲ ἡ πόλις.
3. ἐθεάσατο μεγάλας τὰς πύλας, μικρὰν δὲ τὴν πόλιν.
4. Διογένης εἰς Μύνδον ἐλθών, ἐθεάσατο μεγάλας τὰς πύλας, μικρὰν δὲ τὴν πόλιν.
5. Διογένης εἰς Μύνδον ἐλθὼν καὶ θεασάμενος μεγάλας τὰς πύλας, μικρὰν δὲ τὴν πόλιν,—ἔφη,
6. κλείσατε τὰς πύλας.
7. ἄνδρες Μύνδιοι, ἔφη, κλείσατε τὰς πύλας.
8. ἡ πόλις ὑμῶν ἐξελεύσεται.
9. ἄνδρες Μύνδιοι, ἔφη, κλείσατε τὰς πύλας, μὴ ἡ πόλις ὑμῶν ἐξέλθῃ.

NOTES.

1. ἦλθεν, 2 aor. from ἔρχομαι. See I. G. i. p. 136.
2. μεγάλαι, the position of the article before πύλαι shows that this adjective is not an epithet, but a predicate, tr. "*the gates were large*;" so also with μικρά.
3. ἐθεάσατο, 1 aor. from θεάομαι. μεγάλας τὰς π., understan εἶναι: for the construction of the acc. with inf., see Syntax § 36.
4. ἐλθών. See ἦλθεν above.
6. κλείσατε, 2 pers. pl. 1 aor. imp. from κλείω.
8. ἐξελεύσεται, future from ἐξέρχομαι, see ἦλθεν above.
9. μή, "*lest*," "*that-not*," like the Latin *ne*.
ἐξέλθῃ. See ἦλθεν above.

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V. Pyrrhus.

Πύῤῥος ἐπεὶ συμβαλὼν Ῥωμαίοις δὶς ἐνίκησε, πολλοὺς τῶν φίλων καὶ τῶν ἡγεμόνων ἀπολέσας, Ἂν ἔτι μίαν, ἔφη, μάχην Ῥωμαίους νικήσωμεν, ἀπολώλαμεν.

1. Πύῤῥος δὶς ἐνίκησε.
2. Πύῤῥος συμβαλὼν Ῥωμαίοις δὶς ἐνίκησε.
3. πολλοὺς τῶν φίλων καὶ τῶν ἡγεμόνων ἀπώλεσε.
4. Πύῤῥος ἐπεὶ συμβαλὼν Ῥωμαίοις δὶς ἐνίκησε, πολλοὺς τῶν φίλων καὶ τῶν ἡγεμόνων ἀπολέσας,—ἔφη,
5. ἔτι μίαν μάχην νικήσομεν.
6. ἔτι μίαν μάχην Ῥωμαίους νικήσομεν.
7. ἂν ἔτι μίαν μάχην Ῥωμαίους νικήσωμεν, ἀπολώλαμεν.

NOTES.

1. ἐνίκησε, 1 aor. fr. νικάω.
2. συμβαλών, 2 aor. part. fr. συμ-βάλλω. I. G. i. p. 137.
3. ἀπώλεσε, 1 aor. fr. ἀπ-όλλυμι. I. G. i. p. 127.(19).
5. μάχην, this is called the cognate accusative; translate "*in a battle.*"
7. ἄν, for ἐάν.

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VI. ANTIGONUS.

Ἀντίγονος πρὸς τὸν υἱὸν Φίλιππον πυθόμενον, πλειόνων παρόντων, Πότε μέλλομεν ἀναζευγνύναι; Τί δέδοικας, εἰπέ μοι, μὴ μόνος τῆς σάλπιγγος οὐκ ἀκούσῃ;

1. *πότε μέλλομεν ἀναζευγνύναι;*
2. *ὁ Φίλιππος ἐπύθετο, Πότε μέλλομεν ἀναζευγνύναι;*
3. *ὁ Φίλιππος ἐπύθετο, πλειόνων παρόντων, Πότε μέλλομεν ἀναζευγνύναι;*
4. *Ἀντίγονος πρὸς τὸν υἱὸν Φίλιππον πυθόμενον, πλειόνων παρόντων, Πότε μέλλομεν ἀναζευγνύναι;—εἶπεν,*
5. *τί δέδοικας; εἰπέ μοι.*
6. *σὺ μόνος τῆς σάλπιγγος οὐκ ἀκούσει.*
7. *τί δέδοικας, εἰπέ μοι, μὴ μόνος τῆς σαλπιγγος οὐκ ἀκούσῃ;*

NOTES.

1. *ἀναζευγνύναι*, infinitive from *ἀναζεύγνυμι*, the technical word for *to break up an encampment*, conjugated like *δείκνυμι*. I. G. i. p. 110.
2. *ἐπύθετο*, 2 aor. mid. fr. *πυνθάνομαι*. I. G. i. p. 133.
3. *πλειόνων παρόντων*, genitive absolute, *πλείων* comparative of *πόλυς* in the plural = *in large numbers, many*, like the Latin *frequentes*.
5. *δέδοικας*, for this word see I. G. i. p. 140.

εἰπέ, imp. See *λέγω*, I. G. i. p. 135.

7. *τῆς σάλπιγγος*, the genitive after *ἀκούσει*, 2nd pers. sing. fut. from *ἀκούω*.
8. *μή*, like the Latin *ne*, is here followed by the subjunctive because of the preceding primary (or principal) tense *δέδοικας*. For the rule on the sequence of Moods, see Syntax § 32, I. G. i. p. 153.

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VII. Dionysius the Younger (1).

Διονύσιος ὁ νεώτερος, ἐκπεσὼν τῆς ἀρχῆς, πρὸς τὸν μὲν εἰπόντα, τί σε Πλάτων καὶ φιλοσοφία ὠφέλησε; Τὸ τηλικαύτην, ἔφη, τύχης μεταβολὴν ῥᾳδίως ὑπομένειν.

1. Διονύσιος ὁ νεώτερος ἐξέπεσε τῆς ἀρχῆς.
2. τί σε Πλάτων καὶ φιλοσοφία ὠφέλησε;
3. Διονύσιος πρὸς τὸν μὲν εἰπόντα, τί σε Πλάτων καὶ φιλοσοφία ὠφέλησε,—ἔφη,
4. Διονύσιος ὁ νεώτερος, ἐκπεσὼν τῆς ἀρχῆς, πρὸς τὸν μὲν εἰπόντα, τί σε Πλάτων καὶ φιλοσοφία ὠφέλησε,—ἔφη,
5. τὴν τύχης μεταβολὴν ῥᾳδίως ὑπομένω.
6. τὸ τηλικαύτην, ἔφη, τύχης μεταβολὴν ῥᾳδίως ὑπομένειν.

NOTES.

1. *νεώτερος*, comp. of *νέος*. Why is the *o* lengthened to *ω* in the comparative? See I. G. i. p. 36, obs. 1.
   ἐξέπεσε, aor. from *ἐκπίπτω*. See I. G. i. p. 137; for the position of the augment see I. G. i. p. 77, and 78 note.
   τῆς ἀρχῆς, gen. case after *ἐξέπεσε*.
2. *ὠφέλησε*, 1 aor. ind. fr. *ὠφελέω*.
3. *πρὸς τὸν μὲν εἰπόντα*, "*to one-who said.*"
6. *τὸ—ὑπομένειν*, the article before the infinitive turns it into a noun. See Syntax § 37, I. G. i. p. 155. In the following sentence *τὸ—ὑπομένειν* is the accusative after some such word as *ἐδίδαξε*, "*he taught*," understood, implied in the previous question.

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VIII. Dionysius the Younger (2).

Ἐρωτηθεὶς δέ, πῶς ὁ μὲν πατὴρ αὐτοῦ, πένης ὢν καὶ ἰδιώτης, ἐκτήσατο τὴν Συρακοσίων ἀρχήν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἔχων, καὶ τυράννου παῖς ὤν, πῶς ἀπέβαλεν· Ὁ μὲν πατήρ, ἔφη, μισουμένης δημοκρατίας, ἐπέστη τοῖς πράγμασιν, ἐγὼ δὲ φθονουμένης τυραννίδος.

. ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ πένης ἦν καὶ ἰδιώτης.

2. ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ, πένης ὢν καὶ ἰδιώτης, ἐκτήσατο τὴν Συρακοσίων ἀρχήν.

3. αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν Συρακοσίων ἀρχὴν ἔχει.

4. αὐτὸς δὲ ἔχων, καὶ τυράννου παῖς ὤν, ἀπέβαλεν.

5. ἐρωτηθεὶς δέ, πῶς ὁ μὲν πατὴρ αὐτοῦ, πένης ὢν καὶ ἰδιώτης, ἐκτήσατο τὴν Συρακοσίων ἀρχήν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἔχων, καὶ τυράννου παῖς ὤν, πῶς ἀπέβαλεν,—ἔφη.

6. ὁ μὲν πατὴρ ἐπέστη τοῖς πράγμασιν.

7. ὁ μὲν πατήρ, ἔφ ωισουμένης δημοκρατιας, ἐπέστη τοῖς πράγμασιν.

8. ἐγὼ δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀπέβαλον.

9. ἐγὼ δέ, φθονουμένης τυραννίδος, τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀπέβαλον.

10. ὁ μὲν πατήρ, ἔφη, μισουμένης δημοκρατίας, ἐπέστη τοῖς πράγμασιν, ἐγὼ δὲ φθονουμένης τυραννίδος.

NOTES.

2. *ἐκτήσατο*, from *κτάομαι*, 1 aor. mid.

4. *ἔχων*, understand *τὴν ἀρχήν*.

5. *ὁ μὲν πατήρ*, the *μέν* (which is not to be translated: see I. G. i. p. 28) contrasts *ὁ πατήρ* with *αὐτὸς δέ*.

πῶς: this word must be taken before *αὐτός*.

ἀπέβαλεν, 2 aor. from *ἀποβάλλω*.

ἐρωτηθείς, "*being asked*," 1 aor. pass. part. from *ἐρωτάω*.

6. *ἐπέστη*, 2 aor. act. from *ἐφίστημι*, used intransitively. See I. G. i. p. 111.

7. *μισουμένης δημοκρατίας*, genitive absolute, see Syntax § 20, I. G. i. p. 151.

9. *φθονουμένης τυραννίδος*, genitive absolute.

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IX. Phocion.

Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ βασιλέως ἑκατὸν τάλαντα δωρεὰν τῷ Φωκίωνι πέμψαντος, ἠρώτησε τοὺς κομίζοντας, τί δή ποτε, πολλῶν ὄντων Ἀθηναίων, αὐτῷ μόνῳ ταῦτα πέμπει Ἀλέξανδρος· λεγόντων δὲ ἐκείνων, ὡς μόνον αὐτὸν ἡγεῖται καλὸν κἀγαθὸν εἶναι, ἔλεξεν, Οὐκοῦν ἐασάτω με καὶ δοκεῖν καὶ εἶναι τοιοῦτον.

1. Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἑκατὸν τάλαντα δωρεὰν τῷ Φωκίωνι ἔπεμψε.
2. αὐτῷ μόνῳ ταῦτα πέμπει Ἀλέξανδρος.
3. Φωκίων ἠρώτησε τοὺς κομίζοντας, τί δή ποτε αὐτῷ μόνῳ ταῦτα πέμπει Ἀλέξανδρος.
4. ἠρώτησε τοὺς κομίζοντας, τί δή ποτε, πολλῶν ὄντων Ἀθηναίων, αὐτῷ μόνῳ ταῦτα πέμπει Ἀλέξανδρος.
5. Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ βασιλέως ἑκατὸν τάλαντα δωρεὰν τῷ Φωκίωνι πέμψαντος, ἠρώτησε τοὺς κομίζοντας, τί δή ποτε, πολλῶν ὄντων Ἀθηναίων, αὐτῷ μόνῳ ταῦτα πέμπει Ἀλέξανδρος.
6. λέγουσι δὲ ἐκεῖνοι, ὡς μόνον αὐτὸν ἡγεῖται καλὸν κἀγαθὸν εἶναι.
7. λεγόντων δὲ ἐκείνων, ὡς μόνον αὐτὸν ἡγεῖται καλὸν κἀγαθὸν εἶναι, ἔλεξεν,
8. Οὐκοῦν ἐασάτω με καὶ δοκεῖν καὶ εἶναι τοιοῦτον.

NOTES.

1. δωρεάν, "*as a gift.*"
2. αὐτῷ, "*to him.*" See I. G i. p. 47.
3. ἠρώτησε, 1 aor. fr. ἐρωτάω.
   τί δή ποτε, emphatic, "*why in the world?*"
   πέμπει: observe the use of the indicative where the subjunctive would be required in Latin.
   τοὺς κομίζοντας. "*those who brought it.*"
4. πολλῶν ὄντων Ἀθηναίων, genitive absolute.
6. Ἀλεξάνδρου — πέμψαντος, genitive absolute.
7. κἀγαθόν for καὶ ἀγαθόν.
   ἡγεῖται from ἡγέομαι. αὐτόν accusative before infinitive εἶναι. See Syntax § 36.
   ὡς, "*because.*"
8. ἐασάτω, 1 aor. imper. act.

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X. AGATHOCLES.

Ἀγαθοκλέους, υἱοῦ κεραμέως, πόλιν πολιορκοῦντος, τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους τινὲς ἐλοιδοροῦντο, λέγοντες ὅτι, Ὦ κεραμεῦ, τὸν μισθὸν πῶς ἀποδώσεις τοῖς στρατιώταις; Ὁ δὲ πρᾶος καὶ μειδιῶν εἶπεν, Ἐὰν ταύτην ἕλω. Λαβὼν δὲ κατὰ κράτος, ἐπίπρασκε τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους, λέγων, Ἐάν με πάλιν λοιδορῆτε, πρὸς τοὺς κυρίους ὑμῶν ἔσται μοι ὁ λόγος.

1. *Ἀγαθοκλῆς, υἱὸς κεραμέως, πόλιν πολιορκεῖ.*
2. *Ἀγαθοκλέα τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους τινὲς ἐλοιδοροῦντο.*
3. *Ἀγαθοκλέους, υἱοῦ κεραμέως, πόλιν πολιορκοῦντος, τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους τινὲς ἐλοιδοροῦντο,*
4. *λέγοντες ὅτι, Ὦ κεραμεῦ, τὸν μισθὸν πῶς ἀποδώσεις τοῖς στρατιώταις;*
5. *ὁ δὲ πρᾶος καὶ μειδιῶν εἶπεν, Ἐὰν ταύτην ἕλω.*
6. *λαβὼν δὲ κατὰ κράτος, ἐπίπρασκε τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους, λέγων,*
7. *ἐάν με πάλιν λοιδορῆτε, πρὸς τοὺς κυρίους ὑμῶν ἔσται μοι ὁ λόγος.*

NOTES.

2. *τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους*: these words are dependent upon *τινές*, which is the subject of *ἐλοιδοροῦντο*, imperf. mid. from λοιδορέω.

3. *Ἀγαθοκλέους—πολιορκοῦντος*, genitive absolute.
υἱοῦ is in apposition to *Ἀγαθοκλέους*. See Syntax § 5, p. 149.

4. *ὅτι* serves merely to introduce the words of the speaker.
ἀποδώσεις, future from *ἀποδίδωμι*, I. G. i. p. 103.

5. *εἶπεν*, I. G. i. p. 135. *ἕλω*, from *αἱρέω*, I. G. i. p. 135, 2 aor. subj. after *ἐάν*.
ταύτην, understand *πόλιν*.

6. *κατὰ κράτος*, "*by storm.*" *λαβών*, see λαμβάνω, I. G. i. p. 133.
ἐπίπρασκε (Stem *πρα-*). See I. G. i. p. 135.

7. *ἔσται μοι ὁ λόγος*. See Syntax, §§ 21, 23, p. 151.

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XI. ALCIBIADES.

Ἀλκιβιάδης ἀκούσας, ὅτι θάνατος αὐτοῦ καὶ τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ κατέγνωσται, Δείξωμεν οὖν, εἶπεν, ὅτι ζῶμεν. Καὶ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους τραπόμενος, τὸν Δεκελεικὸν ἤγειρεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πόλεμον.

1. *θάνατος αὐτοῦ κατέγνωσται.*
2. *θάνατος αὐτοῦ καὶ τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ κατέγνωσται.*
3. *Ἀλκιβιάδης ἤκουσεν, ὅτι θάνατος αὐτοῦ καὶ τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ κατέγνωσται.*
4. *δείξωμεν ὅτι ζῶμεν.*
5. *δείξωμεν, εἶπεν, ὅτι ζῶμεν.*
6. *Ἀλκιβιάδης ἀκούσας, ὅτι θάνατος αὐτοῦ καὶ τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ κατέγνωσται, Δείξωμεν οὖν, εἶπεν, ὅτι ζῶμεν.*
7. *πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐτράπετο.*
8. *πόλεμον ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἤγειρεν.*
9. *τὸν Δεκελεικὸν ἤγειρεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πόλεμον.*
10. *καὶ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους τραπόμενος, τὸν Δεκελεικὸν ἤγειρεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πόλεμον.*

NOTES.

1. *θάνατος*, κ.τ.λ., "*sentence-of-death has been pronounced against him.*" *κατέγνωσται* perf. pass. from *κατα-γιγνώσκω*, I. G. i. p. 135.
3. *τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ*, "*of those with him*," "*his companions.*"
4. *δείξωμεν*, 1 aor. subj. from *δείκνυμι*. I. G. i. p. 110. See Syntax, § 30 (1), p. 153.
5. *εἶπεν*. See *λέγω*, I. G. i. p. 135.
7. *ἐτράπετο*, 2 aor. mid., from *τρέπω*. *τρέπω* in the middle has the sense of to "*go over to another party.*"
8. *ἤγειρεν*, 1 aor. from *ἐγείρω*. See I. G. i. p. 138.
   ἐπί, "*against.*"
   τὸν Δεκελεικόν, an adjective from *Δεκέλεια*, *a place in Attica which the Lacedaemonians seized and fortified.*

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XII. Socrates and Antisthenes.

Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος ἰδὼν Ἀντισθένη τὸν κυνικὸν τὸ διερῥωγὸς ἱματίου μέρος ἀεὶ ποιοῦντα φανερόν· Οὐ παύσῃ, ἔφη, ἐγκαλλωπιζόμενος ἡμῖν ;

1. Ἀντισθένης ὁ κυνικὸς τὸ ἱμάτιον ἀεὶ ποιεῖ φανερόν.
2. Ἀντισθένης τὸ διερῥωγὸς ἱμάτιον ἀεὶ ποιεῖ φανερόν.
3. Ἀντισθένης τὸ διερῥωγὸς ἱματίου μέρος ἀεὶ ποιεῖ φανερόν.
4. Σωκράτης εἶδεν Ἀντισθένη τὸν κυνικὸν τὸ διερῥωγὸς ἱματίου μέρος ἀεὶ ποιοῦντα φανερόν.
5. Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος ἰδὼν Ἀντισθένη τὸν κυνικὸν τὸ διερῥωγὸς ἱματίου μέρος ἀεὶ ποιοῦντα φανερόν,—ἔφη.
6. Ἀντισθένης ἐγκαλλωπίζεται ἡμῖν.
7. ὁ κυνικὸς οὐ παύεται ἐγκαλλωπιζόμενος ἡμῖν.
8. οὐ παύσῃ, ἔφη, ἐγκαλλωπιζόμενος ἡμῖν ;

NOTES.

1. κυνικός, lit. "*dog-like*," "*Cynic*," an epithet of Antisthenes and his school.
   ποιεῖ φανερόν, lit. "*makes manifest*;" so "*makes a display of*."
2. διερῥωγός, 2 perf. part. from διαῥήγνυμι, see I. G. i. p. 128.
3. ἱματίου, genitive dependent on μέρος.
4. εἶδεν, defective 2 aor., see ὁράω, I. G. i. p. 136.
   Ἀντισθένη, the acc. case, declined like Ἡρακλῆς, I. G. i. p. 23.
   ποιοῦντα, acc. case of the pres. part. of ποιέω, agreeing with Ἀντισθένη.
5. ἰδών, 2 aor. part., see εἶδεν above.
   ἔφη, from φημί, see I. G. i. p. 121.
6. ἐγκαλλωπίζεται (ἐν, κάλλος, ὤψ, lit. *put a fair face on*), "*makes himself beautiful*."
7. παύεται ἐγκ., the participle is the usual construction with παύομαι.

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VOCABULARIES.

Vocabulary 1.

Ἀθῆναι, αἱ, Athens.
γλῶσσα, ἡ, tongue.
καί, *conj.*, and.
μάχαιρα, ἡ, sword.
νεφέλη, ἡ, cloud.
πανουργία, ἡ, villany.
στοά, ἡ, portico.

Vocabulary 2.

Βοιωτία, ἡ, Boeotia.
ζώνη, ἡ, girdle.
θεά, ἡ, goddess.
λύρα, ἡ, lyre.
πέτρα, ἡ, rock.
τέχνη, ἡ, art.
ὕλη, ἡ, wood.
φυγή, ἡ, flight.
φωνή, ἡ, sound, voice.

Vocabulary 3.

κριτής, ὁ, judge.
κυβερνήτης, ὁ, pilot.
ναύτης, ὁ, sailor.
Πυλάδης, ὁ, Pylades.
στρατιώτης, ὁ, soldier.
ταμίας, ὁ, steward.
τεχνίτης, ὁ, artist, artisan

Vocabulary 4.

ἄγγελος, ὁ, messenger.
Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ, Artaxerxes.
κιβωτός, ἡ, chest.
Κῦρος, ὁ, Cyrus.
ὁδός, ἡ, way, path.
πενία, ἡ, poverty.

Vocabulary 5.

ἄστρον, τό, star.
ζῶον, τό, animal.
θηρίον, τό, wild-beast.
κυνηγέτης, ὁ, huntsman.
οὐρανός, ὁ, heaven.
παῤῥησία, ἡ, boldness.
ῥόπαλον, τό, club.
φυτόν, τό, plant.

Vocabulary 6.

κάλως, ὁ, rope.
κόσμος, ὁ, ornament.
Κῶς, ἡ, Cos, an island in the Aegean Sea.
πτερόν, τό, feather.
Συράκουσαι, αἱ, Syracuse.

Vocabulary 7.

ἀγρίος, α, ον, wild, fierce.
θεῖος, α, ον, divine.
κοινός, ή, όν, common, impartial.
παιδεία, ἡ, education.
πικρός, ά, όν, bitter.
ποιητής, ὁ, poet.
σκιά, ἡ, shade.
τερπνός, ή, όν, pleasant.
φθονερός, ά, όν, envious.
φυσικός, ή, όν, natural.
ᾠδή, ἡ, song, ode.

Vocabulary 8.

ἀχάριστος, ον, thankless.
καρπός, ὁ, fruit.
παρθένος, ἡ, virgin, maiden.
ῥάβδος, ἡ, wand.
φίλος, ὁ, friend.

Vocabulary 9.

ἀλώπηξ, εκος, ἡ, fox.
ἐν, *prep. with dat.*, in.
μάστιξ, ῑγος, ἡ, whip.
πέρδιξ, ῑκος, ὁ and ἡ, partridge.

Vocabulary 10.

γέλως, γέλωτος, ὁ, laughter.
νεότης, νεότητος, ἡ, youth.

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Vocabulary 11.

Αἰθίοψ, Αἰθίοπος, ὁ, Ethiopian.
Ἄρτεμις, Ἀρτέμιδος, ἡ, Artemis.
ἐλέφας, ἐλέφαντος, ὁ, elephant.
ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, ὁ, tooth.

Vocabulary 12.

ἀγών, ἀγῶνος, ὁ, contest.
δαίμων, δαίμονος, ὁ, deity.
κρατήρ, κρατῆρος, ὁ, bowl, cup.
μήν, μηνός, ὁ, month.
χελιδών, χελιδόνος, ἡ, swallow.

Vocabulary 13.

δύναμις, δυνάμεως, ἡ, power.
ἐλεύθερος, α, ον, free.
ἔμπορος, ὁ, merchant.
μάντις, μάντεως, ὁ, seer, prophet.
πλούσιος, α, ον, rich.
φιλότῑμος, ον, ambitious.
φρόνῐμος, ον, prudent.

Vocabulary 14.

Δράκων, Δράκοντος, ὁ, a dragon; Draco, king of Athens.
Θῆβαι, αἱ, Thebes.
ἱερεύς, ἱερέως, ὁ, priest.
ἱππεύς, ἱππέως, ὁ, horseman, knight.
νομεύς, νομέως, ὁ, herdsman, shepherd.

Vocabulary 15.

Ἄτλας, Ἄτλαντος, ὁ, Atlas.
ἠχώ, ἠχοῦς, ἡ, echo, sound.
Καλυψώ, Καλυψοῦς, ἡ, Calypso, a nymph, daughter of Atlas.
ὦ, *interjection*, O! oh!

Vocabulary 16.

Ἀθηναῖος, ὁ, Athenian.
Δημοσθένης, Δημοσθένους, ὁ, Demosthenes, an Athenian orator.
παντοῖος, α, ον, manifold, of all sorts.
πόνος, ὁ, labour, toil, trouble.
φιλόσοφος, ὁ, philosopher.

Vocabulary 17.

ἄνθος, ἄνθους, τό, flower.
εἶδος, εἴδους, τό, form.
ἥλιος, ὁ, sun.
καθαρός, ά, όν, pure.
κάλλος, κάλλους, τό, beauty.
λαμπρός, ά, όν, bright.
ὄμμα, ὄμματος, τό, eye.
σέλας, σέλαος, τό, light.
ὑψηλός, ή, όν, lofty.

Vocabulary 18.

ἑκών, ἑκοῦσα, ἑκόν, willing, willingly, of one's own accord.
θρασύς, εῖα, ύ, bold, rash.

Vocabulary 19.

ἀμαθής, ές, ignorant.
νοσώδης, ες, diseased, unwholesome.
πλήρης, ες, full (*with genitive*).
τλήμων, ον, wretched.

Vocabulary 20.

θάλασσ(ττ)α, ἡ, sea.
ἰχθύς, ἰχθύος, ὁ, fish.
ψῦχος, ψύχους, τό, cold.

Vocabulary 21.

δέσποινα, ἡ, mistress, lady.
λᾶς, λᾶος, ὁ, stone.
ξανθός, ή, όν, yellow, golden-haired.
ὄνησις, ὀνήσεως, ἡ, advantage.

Vocabulary 22.

βαρύς, εῖα, ύ, heavy, (of the voice) deep.
οὐδέ, *conj.*, not even, neither, nor.
πλῆθος, ους, τό, multitude.
ποίημα, ποιήματος, τό, poem.
προφήτης, ὁ, prophet.
τέττιξ, τέττῑγος, ὁ, grasshopper.
χόρτος, ὁ, grass.
ψῑλός, ή, όν, bare.

Vocabulary 23.

ἀεί, *adv.*, always, for ever.
ἄνεμος, ὁ, wind.

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ἀρχαῖος, α, ον, ancient.
εὔδιος, α, ον, calm.
κοῦφος, η, ον, light.
κράτος, κράτους, τό, strength.
ξίφος, ξίφους, τό, sword.
οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, no one, nothing.
ὄψιος, α, ον, late.
πολλάκις, *adv.*, often.
Σικελία, ἡ, Sicily.

Vocabulary 24.

ἐχθρός, ά, όν, hostile, hateful.
κακία, ἡ, cowardice, vice.
Σπαρτιάτης, ὁ, Spartan.
ταχύς, εῖα, ύ, swift.

Vocabulary 25.

ἐλάχιστος, η, ον, least, irreg. superl. of ὀλίγος.
ἥσσων, ον, inferior, irreg. comp. of κακός.
κέντρον, τό, sting.
λῴων, ον, preferable, irreg. comp. of ἀγαθός.
μέλιττα, ἡ, bee.
τραῦμα, τραύματος, τό, wound. (See also List III., I. G. page 39.)

Vocabulary 26.

βαρέως, *adv.*, impatiently.
εὐμενῶς, *adv.*, kindly.
κίνδυνος, ὁ, danger.
κούφως, *adv.*, lightly.
μάλα, *adv.*, very.
πλέον, *adv.*, more.
ῥᾳδίως, *adv.*, easily.
σωφρόνως, *adv.*, prudently.
ταχέως, *adv.*, quickly, swiftly.

Vocabulary 27.

ἀ–ύ, *prep. with gen.*, from.
Δημήτηρ, Δήμητρος, ἡ, the goddess Demeter.
δίς, *num. adv.*, twice.
δισχίλιοι, αι, α, two thousand.
δύο, δυοῖν, two.
δώδεκα, *indecl.*, twelve.
εἰς or ἐς, *prep. with acc.*, into, to.
ἕξ, *indecl.*, six.
ἑξάκις, *num. adv.*, six times.
Ἑστία, ἡ, the goddess Vesta.
ἔτος, ἔτους, τό, year.
Ἥρα, ἡ, the goddess Hera.
Θερμόπυλαι, αἱ, Thermopylae, a pass in Greece.
ἱέραξ, ἱέρᾱκος, ὁ, hawk.
ὄγδοος, η, ον, eighth.
πεντεκαίδεκα, *indecl.*, fifteen.
πρῶτος, η, ον, first.
τάλαντον, τό, talent.
τεσσαράκοντα, *indecl.*, forty.
τριακόσιοι, αι, α, three hundred.
τρίς, *num. adv.*, thrice.
τρισκαίδεκα, thirteen.
ᾠόν, τό, egg.

Vocabulary 28.

ἀλλά, *conj.*, but.
ἀτιμία, ἡ, dishonour.
μόνον, *adv.*, only.
τιμή, ἡ, honour.

Vocabulary 29.

ἕνεκα (*prep. with gen.*, usually placed after, sometimes before its case), on account of, for the sake of.

Vocabulary 30.

ἄλλος, η, ο, another, the other.
ἡμέρα, ἡ, day.
συγγενής, ές, kindred, kinsman.
σύντομος, ον, short.

Vocabulary 31.

ἐπιστολή, ἡ, letter.
πάππος, ὁ, grandfather.

Vocabulary 32.

Ἀσσύριος, α, ον, Assyrian.
γάρ, *conj.*, for (placed after the first word of the sentence which it introduces).
δισμύριοι, αι, α, twenty thousand.
μακρόβιος, ον, long-lived.
μέλι, μέλιτος, τό, honey.
πάμπολυς, πόλλη, πολυ, very much, very great.

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Vocabulary 33.

ἀθάνατος, ον, immortal.
ἄσωτος, ον, accursed.
Ἶρις, Ἰριδος, ἡ, Iris, the messenger of the gods.
μακάριος, α, ον, happy.
νῦν, *adv.*, now.

Vocabulary 34.

αἴτιος, α, ον, guilty (*with gen.*).
ἀτιμώρητος, ον, unavenged, unpunished.
μή, not (see I. G. p. 56).
φόνος, ὁ, murder.

Vocabulary 35.

ἀκούω, σομαι, I hear (*with gen.*).
γράφω, ψω, I write, paint.
ἐθέλω, ήσω, I wish.
θαυμάζω, ἄσομαι, I admire.
θηρεύω, σω, I hunt.
κατα-καίω, καύσω, I burn down.
σώζω, σω, I save, keep, preserve.

Ἀνακρέων, Ἀνακρέοντος, ὁ, the poet Anacreon.
γεωργός, ὁ, husbandman.
δεσπότης, ὁ, master, ruler.
οἰκία, ἡ, house.
Ὅμηρος, ὁ, the poet Homer.
πάνυ, *adv.*, altogether.
ποῖ, *interrog. adv.*, whither?
στρατόπεδον, τό, camp.

Vocabulary 36.

ἀμφι-καλύπτω, ψω, I enfold.
διώκω, ξω, I pursue.
δουλεύω, σω, I am subject to, *with dat.*
ἐκ-στρέφω, ψω, I turn inside out.
κοῖνω, κρῖνῶ, I judge.
λύω, σω, I loosen.
μηκύνω, ὔνῶ, I lengthen.
οἰκτείρω, ερῶ, I pity.
πορεύω, σω, I carry.
ῥίπτω, ψω, I hurl.
στέλλω, ελῶ, I equip.
σφάζω, ξω, I kill.
τειχίζω, ιῶ, I fortify.

ἀδαμάντινος, ον, of adamant.
Ἀντιγόνη, ἡ, Antigone.
ἄπειρος, ον, unused-to (*with gen.*).
βοήθεια, ἡ, help, aid.
εὐθύς, *adv.*, immediately.
ἴδιος, α, ον, one's own
Ἴτυς, Ἴτυος, ὁ, Itys.
κλύδων, κλύδωνος, ὁ, wave.
μηνῦτής, ὁ, informer.
οὕτω, *adv.*, so.
Πολυνείκης, ὁ, Polynices, son of Oedipus, king of Thebes.
Πρόκνη, ἡ, Procne.
σκηνή, ἡ, tent.
στυφλός, όν, rugged.
ταξίαρχος, ὁ, captain.
Τηρεύς, Τηρέως, ὁ, Tereus.
τί, *interrog. adv.*, why?
χαλκοῦς, ῆ, οῦν, of-bronze, brazen.
ὥσπερ, *adv.*, as.

Vocabulary 37.

κατα-σκάπτω, ψω, I raze to the ground.
κατα-σκευάζω, ἄσω, I prepare, furnish.
κινδυνεύω, σω, I risk.
λείβω, ψω, I pour.
λούω, σω, I wash.
πλέκω, ξω, I wreathe, plait.
φθείρω, ερῶ, I destroy.

Βοιωτός, ὁ, Boeotian.
δίσκος, ὁ, quoit.
ἐκ, ἐξ (before vowel), *prep. with gen.*, out of, from.
ἔρυμα, ἐρύματος, τό, fortification.
εὐεργεσία, ἡ, kindness.
Θηβαῖος, α, ον, Theban.
ἱερός, ά, όν, sacred.
λεοντῆ, ἡ, lion's skin.
λίθος, ὁ, sometimes ἡ, stone.
μῆλον, τό, sheep.

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νεῖκος, νείκους, τό, quarrel.
πίστις, πίστεως, ἡ, faith, confidence.

Vocabulary 38.

κατα-φεύγω, ξομαι or ξοῦμαι, I flee for refuge.
μετα-βάλλω, βαλῶ, I change.

ἀγρός, ὁ, (in plural) the country.
ἐρετμόν, τό, oar.
σύν, *prep. with dat.*, with.

Vocabulary 39.

δια-φθείρω, ερῶ, I destroy utterly.
κράζω, κεκράξομαι (late κράξω), I scream, cry out.
ὀνομάζω, ἄσω, I name, call.

ἀνάθημα, ἀναθήματος, τό, offering.
ἐνδεής, ές, deficient (*with gen.*).
ἥμισυς, εια, υ, half.
ἡνίοχος, ὁ, charioteer.
ὅταν, *conj.*, when (used with subjunctive).
παράδεισος, ὁ, pleasure-ground.
πῶλος, ὁ, foal; also a proper name, Polus.
τότε, *adv.*, then.
φυλακή, ἡ, a keeping-guard, prison.

Vocabulary 40.

ἀπ-έχομαι, ἀφ-έξομαι, I abstain-from, *with gen.*
ἀπο-κρίνομαι, οῦμαι, I answer (*with dat.*).
βουλεύομαι, σομαι, I deliberate, determine.
δέχομαι, δέξομαι, I receive.
ἰατρεύω, σω, I cure.
κολάζω, ἄσω, I punish.
λογίζομαι, ἴσομαι or ιοῦμαι, I reckon.
μαίνομαι, μανήσομαι and μανοῦμαι, I am mad.
ὀργίζομαι, ὀργιοῦμαι, I am angry.
παιδεύω, σω, I teach.
σέβομαι, (*Mid. as Act.*) I worship.

ἀδίκως, *adv.*, unjustly.
ἀκολασία, ἡ, intemperance.
ἀναβάτης, ὁ, rider.
ἀριστερός, ά, όν, left, left-hand.
γράμμα, γράμματος, τό, letter.
δεξιός, ά, όν, right-hand.
ἐμπειρία, ἡ, experience.
Ζήνων, Ζήνωνος, ὁ, Zeno, the philosopher.
κόρρη, ἡ, the temples.
λαλιά, ἡ, gossip.
μέθη, ἡ, drunkenness.
μητρόπολις, πόλεως, ἡ, mother-city, capital.
μόνος, η, ον, alone.
νῶτον, τό, back.
ὁπόταν, *adv.*, whenever (used only with subjunctive).
περί, *prep. with gen.*, concerning, for, respecting.
πότερος, α, ον, whether of the two (*Lat. uter*).
ψῆφος, ἡ, pebble, vote.

Phrase:—

ἐπὶ κόρρης τύπτειν, to give a box on the ear.

Vocabulary 41.

δια-πράσσω, ξω, I accomplish.
ἥκω, ἥξω, I am come.
λείπω, ψω, I leave.
ὁρίζω, ἴσω, ιῶ, I appoint, *in Mid.* define.
παρα-σκευάζω, ἄσω, I prepare.
πείρω, περῶ, I pierce.
σκέπτομαι, ψομαι, I devise, consider.
σπείρω, ερῶ, I scatter, sow.
φύρω, φύρσω, I defile.

ἁρπαγή, ἡ, plunder, prey.

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βαλανεῖον, τό, bath.
γέφῡρα, ἡ, bridge.
δημοκρατία, ἡ, democracy.
ἐμπόριον, τό, trading-place.
εὐλάβεια, ἡ, precaution.
ἱερεῖον, τό, victim.
ἱερόν, τό, temple.
μάτην, *adv.*, in vain.
μέχρι, *prep. with gen.*, as far as, until.
σειρά, ἡ, a rope, trace.
τοιοῦτος, αὑτη, οῦτο, *dem. pron.*, such, of such kind.
ὥρα, ἡ, season, time.

Vocabulary 42.

ἀναγκάζω, ἄσω, I compel.
ἁρπάζω, ἄσω and ἄσομαι, I carry off.
τοξεύω, σω, I shoot, slay (with a bow).

Δελφοί, οἱ, Delphi, a town and temple in Greece.
δή, *adv.*, indeed.
ἐάν, *conj.* followed by *subj.*, if.
μαντεῖον, τό, oracle.
Ὡρίων, ωνος, ὁ, Orion.

Phrase:—

λύειν νόμους, to repeal laws (Lat. leges abrogare).

Vocabulary 43.

ἐκ-πλήσσω, ξω, I astound.

Ἀρμένιος, ὁ, Armenius.
ἐπειδάν, *conj.*, when, followed by *subj.*
εὖκλεια, ἡ, glory.
ναυμαχία, ἡ, sea-fight.

Phrase:—

δικην τίνειν, to pay the penalty.

Vocabulary 44.

ἄλγος, ἄλγους, τό, trouble.
κεραυνός, ὁ, thunderbolt.
λυγρός, ά, όν, sad.
χωρίς, *prep. with gen.*, without.

Vocabulary 45.

παυω, σω, I make to cease, Mid. παύομαι, I cease, *with gen.*

πότερον, or πότερα, *adv.*, whether.
φιλάνθρωπος, ον, benevolent.

Vocabulary 46.

μάχομαι, έσομαι or οῦμαι, I fight.
μετα-πέμπομαι, ψομαι, I send for.
ὀφείλω, λήσω, I owe.

δυνατός, ή, όν, able, powerful.
μνᾶ, μνᾶς, ἡ, a mina, a sum of money.
ὁπόσος, η, ον, how great, how much, how many.
πελταστής, ὁ, peltast, a light-armed soldier, opp. to ὁπλίτης.
Τάνταλος, ὁ, Tantalus, a fabulous personage.
τριήρης, τριήρεος, ους, ἡ, trireme, *i.e.* a galley with three banks of oars.

Vocabulary 47.

ἐκ-πέμπω, ψω, I send out.
ἐξ-άγω, ξω, I lead out.
παρ-αγγέλλω, ελῶ, I give orders.

Ἀμφίων, ίονος, ὁ, Amphion, a son of Zeus.
Ζηθεύς, Ζηθέως, ὁ, Zetheus, brother to Amphion.
Καλλίμαχος, ὁ, Callimachus, an Athenian hero.
Λακεδαίμων, Λακεδαίμονος, ἡ, Lacedaemon.
ὅποι, *adv.*, whither.

Vocabulary 48.

αἰσχύνομαι, αἰσχυνθήσομαι or αἰσχυνοῦμαι, I am ashamed.
διψάω, ήσω, I thirst.
δράω, άσω, I do.
πεινάω, ήσω, I hunger.
τιμάω, ήσω, I honour.

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ἀμφί, *adv.*, about.
εὐχή, ἡ, prayer.
σκέλος, σκελους, τό, leg.
φαῦλος, η, ον, vulgar.

Vocabulary 49.

αἰτιάομαι, ἄσομαι, I accuse, *with acc. of pers., gen. of thing.*

ἀγωνία, ἡ, exercise.
ἤδη, *adv.*, now, already.
μέντοι, *conj.*, nevertheless.
ὀρθῶς, *adv.*, rightly.
ῥητορική (*sc* τέχνη), rhetoric, the art of speaking.

Phrase:—
ὀργῇ χρῆσθαι, to indulge anger.

Vocabulary 50.

δοκέω, δόξω, I seem.
κατηγορέω, ήσω, I accuse, *with gen.*
πολεμέω, ήσω, I wage war against, war with, *with dat.*
πολιορκέω, ήσω, I besiege.
σκοπέω, ήσω, I consider.
ὑπο-χωρέω, ήσομαι, I retire.

ἔαρ, ἔαρος, τό, spring.
θώς, θωός, ὁ, jackal.
πτερωτός, ή, όν (also ός, όν), winged.

Vocabulary 51.

ἐπιμελέομαι, ήσομαι, I take-care-of, *with gen.*

ἀλλότριος, α, ον, of-others.
ἀνδραποδώδης, ες, slavish.
Γανυμήδης, ὁ, Ganymede, cup-bearer of the gods.
δικαίως, *adv.*, justly.
οἰκεῖος, α, ον, of-one's-own.
ὅσιος, α, ον, holy.
συμπόσιον, τό, feast.

Vocabulary 52.

ἀγνοέω, ήσω, I am ignorant-of, *with gen.*
ἀπο-βλέπω, ψω, I look-steadfastly-at.
δηόω, ώσω, I lay-waste.
ἐρημόω, ώσω, I make-desolate.
ὁμοιόω, ώσω, I liken.
πληρόω, ώσω, I satisfy.

Διογένης, ὁ, Diogenes, a celebrated Cynic philosopher.
Οἰδίπους, ποδος, ὁ, Oedipus, a king of Thebes.
ὑδρωπικός, ή, όν, dropsical.
φιλάργυρος, ον, covetous.

Vocabulary 53.

ἀξιόω, ώσω, I deem-worthy, *with gen. of thing.*
πρέπει, *impers.*, it behoves, it is fitting; *with dat. of pers.*

Vocabulary 54.

αἰτέω, ήσω, I beg.
ἀπο-καλύπτω, ψω, I disclose.
ἐλέγχω, ξω, I refute.
κινέω, ήσω, I arouse.
πατέω, ήσω, I tread.
συγ-καλέω, έσω, I call-together.

αὔριον, *adv.*, to-morrow.
ἔφοροι, οἱ, Ephors, Spartan magistrates.
Ἰσοκράτης, ὁ, Isocrates.
καρδία, ἡ, heart.
Κόνων, ωνος, ὁ, Conon.
ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ, the very one who.
σήμερον, *adv.*, to-day.
χθές, *adv.*, yesterday.

Vocabulary 55.

βαδίζω, ιοῦμαι, I go.
παρ-ίστημι, παρα-στήσω, I make to stand by, place by, cause, raise (2 aor. stand by).

ἐνταῦθα, *adv.*, there.
λίθινος, η, ον, of-stone.
μετά, *prep. with acc.*, after.

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μυριάς, άδος, ἡ, a myriad, 10,000.
οἰκέτης, ὁ, slave.
οὔπω, *adv.*, not yet.
πληγή, ἡ, blow.
πύλη, ἡ, gate.
Σικελός, ἡ, όν, Sicilian.
σκοπός, ὁ, watchman.
στήλη, ἡ, pillar, monument.
τετραρχία, ἡ, tetrarchy.

Vocabulary 56.

δειπνέω, ήσω, ήσομαι, I dine.
εὕδω, ήσω, I sleep.
κοιμάω, ήσω, I put to sleep; *Mid. and Pass.*, I sleep, go-to-rest.
μεθ-ίστημι, μεταστήσω, *in Mid.*, I retire, cease from, *with gen.*
συν-ίστημι, συστήσω, *in Mid.*, I meet together.

ἐνέδρα, ἡ, ambush.

Vocabulary 57.

ἀπο-τίθημι, θήσω, I put-away.
ἔξεστι, *impers.*, *with dat.*, it is allowed, lawful.
παρα-τίθημι, θήσω, I set-before, grant, *with dat. of pers.*
συν-τίθημι, θήσω, I compose.

αὖθις, *adv.*, again.
δεσμωτήριον, τό, prison.
ἐπιστήμη, ἡ, knowledge.
κοινωνός, ὁ, companion.
πειθώ, οῦς, ἡ, persuasion.
πολυετής, ές, full-of-years.
σπονδή, ἡ, treaty.
συγχώρησις, συγχωρήσεως, ἡ, consent.
Τιθωνός, ὁ, Tithonus, brother of Priam.
τράπεζα, ἡ, table.
ὧδε, *adv.*, so, thus.

Phrases:—

τιθέναι νόμον, to make a law (said of a despot).
θέσθαι νόμον, to make a law (of a republic).
διατιθέναι τινὰ εὖ, to treat one well.

Vocabulary 58.

ἐσθίω, ἔδομαι, I eat. (I. G. i. p. 136.)

αἴδιος, ον, everlasting.
ὅπου, *adv.*, where.
σίδηρος, ὁ, iron, sword.
Σκυθικός, ἡ, όν, Scythian.

Vocabulary 59.

ἀπο-δίδωμι, δώσω, I restore, return (a favour), *in Mid.* I sell.

Αἴολος, ὁ, Aeolus, king of the Aeolian Islands.
ἀσκός, ὁ, bag.
ἄτιμος, ον, dishonoured.
ἡδέως, *adv.*, gladly.
μωρία, ἡ, folly.
ὅπως, *conj. and adv.*, in order that, how.
ὅσος, η, ον, as great as, as many as.

Phrase:—

δίκην διδόναι, to pay the penalty, to suffer punishment.

Vocabulary 60.

ἀπατάω, ήσω, I cheat.
ἡττάομαι, ήσομαι, more usu. ἡττηθήσομαι, I am worsted.
οἴχομαι, οἰχήσομαι, I am undone.
προσ-λαμβάνω λήψομαι, I take in addition.

ἄκων, ουσα, ον, unwilling.
ἅμα, *adv.*, at-the-same-time.
ἀνθωπίνως, *adv.*, like a man.
ἐξουσία, ἡ, authority.
μέρος, μέρους, τό, part.
οὐδαμῶς, *adv.*, in no wise.
Πλαταιεῖς, Πλαταιέων, οἱ, Plataeans.
τροφή, ἡ, victuals.

Vocabulary 61.

προ-ίεμαι, ήσομαι, I throw away.

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ἀναγκαῖος, α, ον, necessary.
γυμνάσιον, τό, a place for bodily exercise, bodily exercise.
ἐπίκουροι, οἱ, mercenary troops.
κόμη, ἡ, hair.
Μαντινεία, ἡ, Mantinea.
ὦμος, ὁ, shoulder.

Vocabulary 62.

ἀρέσκω, ἀρέσω, I please, *with dat.*
εἶσ-ειμι, I will go into, enter.
λυπέω, ήσω, I pain.

ἀνάντης, ἄναντες, steep.
ἄνω, *adv.*, up.
ἔνθα, *adv. and conj.*, where.
ἔσχατος, η, ον, last.

Vocabulary 63.

ἐπί-κειμαι, κείσομαι, I am laid on, inflicted.
μαρτυρέω, ήσω, I bear witness.
στεφανόω, ώσω, I crown.
ὑπό-κειμαι, κείσομαι, I lie under.

ἄτρωτος, ον, invulnerable.
θεμέλιοι, οἱ, foundations.
θρόνος, ὁ, throne.
Καινεύς, έως, ὁ, Caeneus.
μέσον, τό, moderation.
οὖν, *adv.*, therefore, then.
σίγα, *adv.*, silently.
τιμωρία, ἡ, vengeance.

Vocabulary 64.

ἀπο-πίμπλημι, πλήσω, I fill full of, satisfy.
ἐμ-πίπλημι, πλήσω, I fill full of.
πίμπλημι, πλήσω, I fill (*with gen. of thing with which*).
συν-τυγχάνω, τεύξομαι, I fall-in-with (*with dat.*).

δάκρυον, τό, tear.
ὁπότε, *adv.*, whenever.
πεδίον, τό, plain.

Phrase:—

ὀναίμην, may I be happy.

Vocabulary 65.

ἀτυχέω, ήσω, I am unlucky.
δια-φυλάττω, ξω, I maintain.

γενναῖος, α, ον, noble.
ἦθος, ἤθους, τό, disposition.
μελέτη, ἡ, practice.
πάτταλος, ὁ, peg.

Vocabulary 66.

δέω, δεήσω, I lack.
οἶδα, I know (I. G. i. p. 140).

οὖν, *adv.*, then
ὡς, *conj.*, that.

Phrase:—

πολλοῦ δέω, I am far from (*with inf.*).

Vocabulary 67.

ἀνα-πετάννυμι (πετάσω), πετῶ, I throw-open.
ἀντ-απο-δείκνυμι, δείξω, I show-in-return.
δια-ῥ-ῥήγνυμι, ῥήξω, I break-through, tear, cleave asunder.
δια-σκάπτω, ψω, I make-a-breach-in.
ἐξ-ίημι, ήσω, I send-out.
μηνύω, ύσω, I reveal.
πήγνυμι, πήξω, I fix, fasten.
προσ-μίγνυμι, μίξω, I hold intercourse with, approach (*with dat.*).
σκεδάννυμι (σκεδάσω), σκεδῶ, I scatter.

Ἄθως, Ἄθω, ὁ, Mount Athos.
ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ἡ, ray.
ἀνώμοτος, ον, unsworn.

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Ἄργος, ὁ, Argus.
δίκτυον, τό, net.
ἐγγύς, *adv. and prep.*, near, (*with gen.*).
ἐπεί, *conj.*, when.
κατά, *prep.* (*with gen.*), down (upon).
Κένταυρος, ὁ, Centaur.
κλίνη, ἡ, bed.
κοὐ *for* καὶ οὐ.
κώμη, ἡ, village.
Λάκαινα, ἡ, a Laconian woman (*fem.* of Λάκων).
λῆμα, λήματος, τό, spirit.
λιμός, ὁ, hunger.
ὄψον, τό, seasoning.
πρότερον, *adv.*, before.
Πυθαγόρας, ὁ, Pythagoras, a philosopher.
σπανίως, *adv.*, seldom.
στόμα, στόματος, τό, mouth.
ταῦρος, ὁ, bull.
Τυφῶν, Τυφῶνος, ὁ, Typhon, a fabulous monster.
χθών, χθονός, ἡ, ground.
χρηστότης, χρηστότητος, ἡ, goodness.

Vocabulary 68.

δέομαι, δεήσομαι, I entreat (*with gen.*), *Mid.* of δέω, I lack.
ἐάω, ἐάσω, I permit.
ἐμ-μένω, μενῶ, I stand fast, remain.
ἐπ-ακολουθέω, ήσω, I pursue.
καθέζομαι, ἑδοῦμαι, I sit down.

Ἀττικός, ή, όν, of-Attica.
βόλος, ὁ, throw, cast (of dice, or net, &c.).
ἐσβολή, ἡ, attack.
ἱκέτης, ὁ, suppliant.
πρόθῡμος, ον, zealous, of good cheer.
συμμαχία, ἡ, alliance.
ὕμνος, ὁ, hymn.
Χαλδαῖος, ὁ, a Chaldaean.

Phrases:—
δοκεῖ μοι, it seems good to me (*with inf.*).
κατὰ βραχύ, little by little (*Lat. paullatim*).
οἶομαι δεῖν, I think fit (*with inf.*).

Vocabulary 69.

ἀνα-σπάω, άσω, I draw up.
ἀπο-βαίνω, βήσομαι, I result.
βοάω, βοήσομαι, I cry out.
βύω, βύσω, I stuff full.
εὐεργετέω, ήσω, I benefit (*with acc.*).
κυνέω, κύσω, I kiss.
περαίνω, ανῶ, I finish.

Εὐμενίδες, αἱ, the Furies.
τοσοῦτος, αὐτη, οὗτο, so great, such.
ὕστατος, η, ον, last.
χρηστήριον, τό, oracle.

Phrase:—
παρὰ δόξαν, contrary to expectation.

Vocabulary 70.

βοηθέω, ήσω, I assist (*with dat.*).
οἰκοδομέω, ήσω, I build.
ὑπο-λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, I suppose.

ἀθῷος, ον, unpunished.
Βρασίδας, ὁ, Brasidas, a Lacedaemonian general.
δικαστήοιον, τό, court of justice.
Ἑλληνικος, ή, όν, Grecian, Greek.
ὀστέον (οῦν), οῦ, τό, bone.
οὐδετερος, α, ον, neither of the two.

Vocabulary 71.

αἱροῦμαι, αἱρήσομαι, I choose.
ἀνα-γιγνώσκω, ἀναγνώσομαι, I read.
λοιδοροῦμαι, ήσομαι, I abuse (*with dat.*).

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πίνω, πίομαι, I drink. (I. G. i. p. 136.)
τιτρώσκω, τρώσω, I wound.

ἕτοιμος, η, ον, ready.

Vocabulary 72.

ἀν-αιρέω, ήσω, I take up (esp. for burial).
δια-λύω, σω, *in Mid.*, I depart.
ἐκ-κόπτω, ψω, I cut out.
ἐξ-έρχομαι, ελεύσομαι, I come out.
ὠνέομαι, ήσομαι, I buy. (I. G. i. p. 136.)

ἕτερος, α, ον, the one—the other (of two), another.
κώνειον, τό, hemlock, a poison by which prisoners were put to death at Athens.
στέγος, στέγους, τό, abode.

Vocabulary 73.

ἅπτω, ψω, I fasten. In *Mid.* I fasten myself to, I lay hold of (*with gen.*).
ἐκ-πνέω, πνεύσομαι or πνευσοῦμαι, I breathe-out.
ἐκ-χέω, χεῶ, I pour out.
στρατηγέω, ήσω, I am general over (*with gen.*).

ἅμαξα, ή, wagon.
ἀρά, ή, curse.
ζεῦγος, ζεύγους, τό, beast of burden.
ξένος, ὁ, stranger.

Vocabulary 74.

απ-άγω, άξω, I lead back.
βάλλω, βαλῶ, I throw.
ἐγείρω, ἐγερῶ, I awaken.
ἐγρήγορα, 2nd perf. fr. ἐγειρω, I am awake.
περι-τρέχω, δραμοῦμαι, I run round. (I. G. i. p. 136.)
τρώγω, τρώξομαι, I gnaw.

ἄγνοια, ή, ignorance.
Αἰσχύλος, ὁ, Aeschylus.
δυσσεβής, ές, impious.
Θρᾴκη, ή, Thrace.
ὄμιλος, ὁ, crowd.
πρόφᾱσις, προφάσεως, ή, excuse.
χελώνη, ή, tortoise.

Vocabulary 75.

δια-βαίνω, βήσομαι, I cross over.
προσ-πίπτω, πεσοῦμαι, I fall down before.

Ἅλυς, Ἅλυος, ὁ, the Halys, a river of Asia Minor.
γαῖα, ή, *poet.* for γῆ, earth.
γυμνός, ή, όν, naked.
εἶτα, *adv.*, then.
λήθη, ή, forgetfulness.
ὕστερον, *adv.*, afterwards.

Vocabulary 76.

δηλόω, ώσω, I make clear.
παρα-βάλλω, βαλῶ, I compare.
προσ-ποιοῦμαι, ήσομαι, I pretend.
σύν-οιδα, I am privy to (*with dat. of pers.*). I. G. i. p. 140.

ἀγεννής, ές, of low birth.
ἀφυής, ές, without-natural-talent.
γραφή, ή, writing.
ἔνδεια, ή, lack.
ἐπιτήδειος, α, ον, necessary.
καινός, ή, όν, new.
κατάδηλος, ον, very-clear.
κρίσις, κρίσεως, ή, decision.
μέτριος, α, ον, moderate.
ποτόν, τό, drink.

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VOCABULARIES TO EASY READING LESSONS.

Vocabulary I.

ἀναδίδωμι, ἀναδώσω, I give.
πρόειμι (εἶμι), I go, go forth.

ἐπί, *prep. with acc.*, to.
τις, *neut.* τι, *indef. pron.*, one, a certain one, a.

Vocabulary II.

ἀρκέω, έσω, *in pass.*, I am contented with.
πυνθάνομαι, πεύσομαι, 2 aor. ἐπυθόμην, I inquire.

αὐτάρκεια, ἡ, independence, contentment.

Vocabulary III.

περιπίπτω, πεσοῦμαι, 2 aor. περιέπεσον, I fall in with, *with dat.*

Βίων, ωνος, ὁ, Bion, a philosopher.

Vocabulary IV.

ἐξέρχομαι, ελεύσομαι, 2 aor. ἦλθον, I march out, go out.
θεάομαι, άσομαι, I behold, wonder at.

μή, *conj.*, lest, that not.
Μύνδος, ου, ἡ, Myndus, a city of Caria.
Μύνδιος, α, ον, *adj.*, Myndian, of Myndus.

Vocabulary V.

συμβάλλω, βαλῶ, 2 aor. συνέβαλον, *part.* συμβαλών, I engage with.

ἐπεί, *conj.*, when.
Πύῤῥος, ου, ὁ, Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.
Ῥωμαῖος, α, ον, *adj.*, Roman.

Vocabulary VI.

ἀναζεύγνυμι, ζεύξω, I break up (of an encampment).
πάρειμι, *inf.* παρεῖναι, I am present.

Ἀντίγονος, ὁ, Antigonus.
πότε; *interrog. adv.*, when?
σάλπιγξ, σάλπιγγος, ἡ, a war trumpet, trumpet.

Vocabulary VII.

ἐκπίπτω, πεσοῦμαι, πέπτωκα, 2 aor. ἐξέπεσον, I am banished.
ὑπομένω, μενῶ, I endure.

ἀρχή, ἡ, power, kingdom.
τηλικοῦτος, αὑτη, οὗτο, such, so great.

Vocabulary VIII.

ἐφίστημι, ἐπιστήσω, I set over; 2 aor. ἐπέστην, I was set over.
μισέω, ήσω, I hate.
φθονέω, ήσω, I envy.

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Συρακόσιος, α, ον, *adj.*, Syracusan.

Vocabulary IX.

ἡγέομαι, ἡγήσομαι, I consider.

δωρεά, ἡ, a gift; *acc. used as adv.*, as a gift.
οὐκοῦν, *conj.*, therefore.
τάλαντον, τό, a talent.
Φωκίων, ωνος, ὁ, Phocion.

Vocabulary X.

αἱρέω, ήσω, *perf.* ᾕρηκα, 2 aor. εἷλον, I take.
λοιδορέω, ήσω; *also in mid.*, λοιδοροῦμαι, I abuse, insult.
μειδιάω, ἄσω, I smile.
πιπράσκω, *fut.* ἀποδώσομαι, *perf.* πέπρᾶκα, I sell.

Ἀγαθοκλῆς, έους, ὁ, Agathocles.
κεραμεύς, έως, ὁ, a potter.
μισθός, ὁ, pay, reward.
ὅτι, *conj.*, that; *often serves only to introduce the words of a speaker, and not to be translated.*
πρός, prep. with acc, *with.*

Vocabulary XI.

ἐγείρω, ἐγερῶ, *perf.* ἐγρήγορα (*neut.*), 1 aor. ἤγειρα, I rouse up, stir up.
καταγιγνώσκω, καταγνώσομαι, κατέγνωκα, κατέγνων, I give as judgement against.
τρέπομαι, ψομαι, I go over to.

Δεκελεικός, ή, όν, *adj.*, of *or* belonging to Decelea (*see note*, p. 92).

Vocabulary XII.

ἐγκαλλωπίζομαι, I show myself off, make myself beautiful.

Ἀντισθένης, ους, ὁ, Antisthenes, a Cynic philosopher.
κυνικός, ή, όν, *adj.*, *lit.* dog-like; Cynic, an epithet of Antisthenes and his school.

THE END.

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